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Some people really like working on their machines. And then there are some who prefer to do their tinkering under the hood. For those of you who can't wait to get your hands greasy, we proudly introduce geoProgrammer. The most sophisticated machine language programming tool on the market.

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geoAssembler not only reads directly from geoWrite files, but contains enough Pseudo Ops to


[^0]
geoDebugger allows your program to be tested in memory with full symbolic disassembly, along with line assembly for patching code in memory. It also allows your code to be single-stepped or top-stepped, with sub-routines fully executed. It can stop a running program with one key, or use up to eight conditional breakpoints. When your program hits the breakpoint, it prominently displays the error in an overlay window, leaving the applications screen intact.

Pro enough for you yet? Well, that's only a partial list of what you're in for.

## If you understood all that, read on.

Chances are that we lost a lot of readers by now. But if you're still with us, hang in there. You have the makings of a real GEOS pro. All you need now are the right tools.

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Stealth Mission is available on disk for the Commodore 64/128 computers for the suggested retail price of $\$ 49.95$. For direct orders please include $\$ 2.00$ for shipping (outside U.S. \$6.25) and specify UPS or first class mail delivery. Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Diners Club charges accepted.
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Great New Reléase! Scenery Disk \# 11



## features

Report from the 1988 Winter Consumer Electronics Show Keith Ferrell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 *
Close Up: The Commodore 128D Clifton Karnes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16
Super CP/M Software for the 128, Part 2: Programmer's Toolbox Clifton Karnes . . . . . . . . . 40
128

## reviews

Paperboy and Gauntlet Keith Ferrell ..... 3064
Echelon Ervin Bobo ..... 64
Halls of Montezuma George Miller ..... 33 ..... 64
The Sentry Neil Randall ..... 3664
games
3-D Speedway Chris Ulmer ..... 2064
Spy Defense John Dalton ..... 64
programming
BASIC for Beginners: Number Drills Larry Cotton ..... $56 \quad 128 / 64 /+4 / 16$
Machine Language Programming: File Handling Jim Butterfield ..... 58
Power BASIC: Power POKE Barry L. Camp61 128/64/+4/16
Key Clicker John Walker ..... 128/64
Mirrors Paul Carlson ..... 656
Speed File for the 64 Dave Crook ..... 64
Phantom LIST Buck Childress ..... 128
DGraph: Hi-Res Commands for BASIC Dan Coy ..... 7264
Smart VAL Randy Thompson ..... 64
Ramdisk 128 Peter M. L. Lottrup ..... 76128
Four for the 64 Randy Thompson ..... 64
departments
The Editor's Notes Lance Elko ..... 4
Letters to the Editor ..... 6
User Group Update Mickey McLean ..... 44
The GEOS Column: GeoPublish-A Close Look Randy Thompson ..... 53
Horizons: Faster and Faster Todd Heimarck ..... 60
Computing for Families: What Type of Person Likes Computers? Fred D'Ignazio ..... 62
Bug-Swatter: Modifications and Corrections ..... 64
program listings
How to Type In COMPUTEl's Gazette Programs ..... 102
The Automatic Proofreader ..... 104
MLX: Machine Language Entry Program for Commodore 64 and 128 ..... 106
Advertisers Index ..... 116
128/64/+4/16 ..... 128/64
*=General, $\mathbf{6 4}=$ Commodore 64, $\mathbf{+ 4}=$ Plus/4, 16=Commodore 16, 128=Commodore 128

[^1]0ur special thanks to those readers who responded to the "GAZETTE Readership Survey" in the December issue. This feedback, along with our regular reader mail, is very valuable to us. We get to know you better, and we gain a keener insight into what kind of Commodore user reads the GAZETTE and for what reasons.

While time constraints prevent us from answering all of our reader mail, we respond to selected questions in the "Reader's Feedback" column. Feedback's focus, by tradition, is mainly on programming and technical questions. Until this issue, we have not had a forum for more general reader comments. On page 6, you'll find our first "Letters To The Editor" column.

Another "first" for us is also in this issue. On pages 54-55 is the debut announcement of the GEOS Programming Contest, sponsored by Berkeley Softworks and the GAZETTE. The contest offers more than $\$ 25,000$ in cash and prizes, across 24 categories. Prizes include GEOS packages from Berkeley Softworks, Commodore peripherals, subscriptions to the GAZETTE and QuantumLink, and more. If you're a GEOS programmer, be sure to read the contest details. And start programming-the deadline is August 31.

Also in this issue is our biannual CES report (page 8). Our Features Editor, Keith Ferrell, went to the winter show in Las Vegas and has a lively story on the latest in 64 entertainment software, some of the best games to date.


Lance Elmo
Editor

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#### Abstract

This month, we're happy to introduce a new column. "Letters to the Editor" will be a regular feature with a different slant from "Gazette Feedback." The latter will deal more with programming and technical questions, while this column will provide a more general forum for reader comments.


## More 128 Software

I feel that the Commodore 128 has been neglected by game software companies. I hope you will print this letter so that other Commodore 128 users will read this and ask major software companies like Epyx, Brøderbund, Data East, Mindscape, and others to release high-quality software for the 128.

Matt Getman<br>Ballston Spa, NY

## A Good December

Congratulations! Your December 1987 issue is the finest, going back to July 1983.

Brian P. Vaughan
Alameda, CA
"Disk Rapid Transit" (December 1987) is fantastic, and I now have duplicates of all my GAZETTE Disks. Thank you, and keep up the excellent work.

George J. Clark
Pointe Claire, Quebec

## The Debate Continues

I read with special interest the debate between Larry Cotton and Todd Heimarck concerning structured vs. unstructured programming (January 1988). I cut my teeth on a VIC-20, and I learned to write crunched programs as a necessity. I became so accustomed to this that I cannot bring myself to structure my pro-grams-it seems so inelegant and wasteful. Admittedly, crunched programs are more difficult to debug, and the character density is bewildering at first. But I contend that there is an art to program crunching that can make the overall nature of a program easier to follow. Crunched, there is a sense of architecture in the way the ideas are grouped,
and the program flow arguably can be said to be enhanced.

Regarding highly structured programming as the conventional wisdom is not necessarily correct thinking. If my programs don't earn Mr. Heimarck's "A+," I just don't care. Structuring or unstructuring counts for nought. What really counts is efficiently obtaining the goal of the program.

Paul W. Graham
Independence, MO
It is with considerable amusement that I read the discussion in the January 1988 issue regarding structured vs. unstructured programming. You can argue all you want-the real question is: Does the program do the job for which it was designed, and can the user easily operate it? If the answer is yes, then the program is a good one.
E. Stuart Johnson Athens, AL

After reading your debate on structured/ unstructured programming, here's another opinion. As a software systems analyst, I've worked with both kinds of programs. Structured programming is widely accepted as standard. The problem with unstructured programming is that the programmer must comprehend the entire program at all times. This may work fine for small programs, but when they become large, they are very difficult to work with. To modify an unstructured program, you must read and understand the entire program before knowing how to change it.

I like to draw analogies to structured programming. When NASA worked on the Mercury program, its style was more unstructured. At times it took weeks to replace faulty components. NASA learned from this approach when building Gemini capsules. Components were modularized and easily tested and repaired. Had they not gone to a more structured approach, we could never have reached the moon by 1969, let alone get the space shuttle off the ground.

The more complex the system, the more the need for structure. Regardless of the language you use to program, you should break the problem down into small comprehensible modules and use these as building blocks for
higher functions. Take time to learn structured programming now, and it will save you time in the long run.

Forrest Bentley
Minneapolis, MN
Forrest Bentley is the author of "Sketch Pad," a hi-res drawing program featured in the November issue.

## Call For VIC-20s

I need your help to publicize a program in which we are collecting VIC-20 computers that are being distributed to promising junior and senior high students who live in Apache, Hopi, and Navajo Indian reservations in northern Arizona. Selection of students and distribution is being made by staff members of Northern Arizona University. If you have readers who are interested, please tell them to send a VIC and/or accessories. I'll ensure that each old VIC will brighten the eyes of a native American student. Please tape a card with your name and address to the bottom of the computer; then I can let you know whose eyes your donation brightens. Thank you.
Readers interested in donating to this program can send VIC-20s and/or accessories to:

Joseph Hobart
975 Mesa Trail
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
We talked with Mr. Hobart, and believe that this is, indeed, a worthy effort. We're sending along our five VICs with accessories from the offices here at COMPUTE!.

## Tape It

I type in many program listings from magazines. The checksums and entry programs are great, but they can't prevent you from losing your place in a listing. Once in a while, you might be able to bribe a friend to read the listing while you type, but don't count on it. My solution is simple: Use a tape recorder. Read the data statements or hex code slowly into the tape recorder. Play it back while you type it in. (If you get behind, you can always stop the tape.) To check the listing, play the tape again and check the screen. It works for me.

David Kapsos
Portsmouth, NH


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> Keith Ferrell, Features Editor
> Despite the revitalized video-game market, software publishers brought impressive new games for the 64 into the spotlight at CES.

Once again, the 64 s and 128 s on display at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES) belonged to software developers introducing new Commodore products.

Commodore chose to bypass the Las Vegas show this past January, concentrating its efforts twice a year on COMDEX (the tradeoriented Computer Dealer's Exposition) as well as on various Commodore-only shows.

The company's presence was missed. Many software publishers noted that the 64 and 128 have always been seen as consumer products, pointing out, as well, the opportunity afforded by CES for Commodore to mount a counteroffensive into Nintendo and Sega country.

## Year Of The CartridgeOr Is It?

In many ways the computer section of CES was Nintendo and Sega territory. Nintendo's booth alone occupied a major portion of the floor space, its racks adorned with dozens of game packages, and more than a few of them translations of established computer entertainment packages. It seems 1988 will be remembered for many things,
and one of them is the dramatic comeback made by dedicated videogame machines. Nintendo, Sega, and Atari are all showing strong sales, attracting many customers who might otherwise choose to buy a 64 or 128 .

Fortunately, there were plenty of developers showing a strong commitment to the 64 and 128 market, demonstrating entertainment programs that once more stretch the capabilities of those machines. For Commodore 64 and 128 owners, the big news from CES was the depth and quantity of new games that will be available this spring.
"Games can be done better on the 64 than on a Nintendo," said Epyx president David Morse. The additional advantage offered by the 64 or 128 , of course, is the fact that they are fully functional computers. When a user tires of game play, his Commodore machine can open whole other worlds of productivity and entertainment that are simply unavailable on a dedicated gaming machine. This is a point that Commodore stressed in a series of afterschool and Saturday morning TV commercials during the pre-Christmas season, and a point that many wished the company had made on the CES floor.

## Software On Parade

The products on display at CES made it clear that software publishers weren't going to let Nintendo and Sega conquer the gaming market without a fight. There were more solid arcade games on display in Las Vegas than at any CES in recent memory. Activision, Epyx, Mindscape, Accolade, Brøderbund, Cinemaware, Data East, and others were on hand with colorful games or with games that incorporated arcade action set against venues that ranged from races through urban streets to dueling monsters, to interstellar combat to do-it-yourself arcade construction packages.

Topicality also showed up as a theme in entertainment software. Terrorists, superpower tensions, the place of military might in the modern world-all served as foundations for new games. (Two of Tom Clancy's cold-war thrillersRed Storm Rising and The Hunt for Red October-were present in Commodore adaptations.) When a consumer tires of reading about naval presence in the Persian Gulf, there are half-a-dozen software programs available to duplicate the situation.

There were whole new software forms as well. Infocom debuted its Infocomics line, which consisted
of cinematic comic books on disk. Cinemaware continued to merge software with motion picture techniques. Electronic Arts revealed a modem game that permits players to test their skills against gamers on IBM or Apple systems. Across the board, entertainment developers displayed games and programs packed with sharper graphics, more dramatic sounds, smoother animation, and deeper levels of play than ever before.

Additionally, many software publishers are beating the game cartridge manufacturers at their own game, licensing rights to software products for release as cartridges or coin-operated games.

## Mature Productivity

There were fewer productivity tools on display than at previous shows, and that can be traced to a sense that the Commodore market is well-served by products already established. Still, some new productivity areas loom as windows of development opportunity. One of those areas is the emerging desktop video market, which Epyx is entering, and for which Datasoft is consolidating two existing packages.

Berkeley Softworks boasted one of the largest floor exhibits, its full line of Commodore productivity packages on display, and geoProgrammer was up and running, along with the company's growing line of 128 -specific products. Berkeley, indeed, has found sufficient success in the Commodore market to take it's show on the road: GEOS applications are now ready for entry into the Apple market.

But it was entertainment that the Commodore developers at CES seemed most interested in promoting. In the face of a hot, aggressive cartridge game market, software developers are sending a clear message: The 64 and the 128 are superi-
or game machines, and they are here to stay.

Here's a look at some of the new products announced at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show, listed alphabetically by company.

## Accolade

In The Train, suggested by a movie of the same name, players must hijack a Nazi train filled with art treasures, maneuver it through enemy lines, and reach the coast of Normandy. Seizing the train and breaking through enemy positions calls on arcade-like shooting skills, while running the locomotive involves mastering an accurate simulation of engine controls. To be released shortly, The Train's suggested retail price is $\$ 29.95$.

Power at Sea puts players in charge of a U.S. convoy in the midst of the Battle of Leyte Gulf. At your disposal are an aircraft carrier, a battleship, and a troop transport. It's up to you to choose the proper combination of forces to secure your objectives. Power at Sea is priced at \$29.95.

Play poker with Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Margaret Thatcher in Card Sharks, or enjoy a fast game of Hearts with some of the other characters included in the game. The package includes three flavors of poker, as well as Blackjack and Hearts; released after CES, Card Sharks is priced at $\$ 29.95$.
Accolade, 20813 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014

## Activision

Rampage, one of the hottest new arcade games, comes to the 64 in March. Players control Godzilla, King Kong, or the Wolf Man on a destructive romp across the country. The monsters must maintain their strength and energy, or they'll shrink to a defeatable size. Ram-


Star Rank Boxing II
page's price is $\$ 34.95$.
Players are invited to retreat to neutral corners, and then come out swinging in Star Rank Boxing II (\$29.95), an addition to Activision's Gamestar line. Star Rank Boxing II challenges players not only to perform well in the ring, but also to set their fighters a sound training and workout routine in preparation for a fight.
Activision, 2350 Bayshore Pkwy., Mountain View, CA 94043

## Braderbund

She's at it again. Carmen Sandiego is on the loose and it's up to you to track her down. Where in Europe is Carmen Sandiego? is the latest in Brøderbund's popular series. This time, players must track Carmen across Europe, gathering clues and using new features such as a Crimestopper's notebook, an onscreen map of Europe, and an online database filled with European information. The game carries a suggested retail price of $\$ 39.95$.

Arcade fans can build their own games with Arcade Construction Kit, available at $\$ 29.95$. The package includes seven complete games, whose elements can be cannibalized and used in other games, as well as providing tools by which players can build their own arcade games, setting different levels of animation, sound, and design.

## Brøderbund, 17 Paul Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903-2101

## Cinemaware

"Calling Dr. Howard, Dr. Fine, Dr. Howard!" In other words, calling the Three Stooges. That's what Cinemaware has done with its new package, The Three Stooges, an interactive movie in which the player maneuvers Larry, Moe, and Curly through a series of (mis)adventures as they try to save an orphanage from foreclosure. The program recreates some of the Stooges' classic routines and is priced at $\$ 34.95$.

Remember Commando Cody? So does Cinemaware, paying tribute to the World War II hero in Rocket Ranger. The fate of the allied world depends upon your skillwith your rocket suit, your wits, and your fists-as you battle timetravelling Nazis, cliff-hanger chapter endings, strategy and arcade elements, and Zombie Women of the Moon. The game is set for spring release and is priced at $\$ 34.95$.

Cinemaware broadens its line with its first hardware release, the Warpspeed cartridge. Warpspeed boosts loading, verifying, and formatting speeds; offers a variety of disk and file utilities; includes a multifeatured machine language monitor and a built-in sector editor. The cartridge is set for spring release and will be priced at $\$ 49.95$. Cinemaware, 4165 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Westlake Village, CA 91362

## Cosmi

The title says it all in The President is Missing!. The package, retailing at $\$ 24.95$, includes an audio tape containing the terrorist's demands and clues that might help you track down the kidnapped chief executive. Cosmi promises, though, that all is not as it may seem: Be alert for plots and subterfuge beneath the surface of this game.

NAVCOM 6: The Gulf Defense places players in the control center of a modern warship charged with protecting oil tankers negotiating the straits of Hormuz. At your disposal are all of the elements that make up an actual defensive convoy; arrayed against you are the Ayatollah's missiles, mines, and madness. The game is priced at $\$ 24.95$.
Cosmi, 431 N. Figueroa St, Wilmington, CA 90744

## Covox

Can we talk? That was the message at Covox, which introduced Voice Master Junior, a $\$ 39.95$ digitalspeech package that includes disks and a voice master module that plugs into the joystick port. The program permits digital speech playback and editing.
Covox, 675-D Conger St., Eugene, OR 97402

## Data East

Delivering coin arcade games to Commodore owners is high on Data East's list of priorities, as the company rolled out several translations at CES. Ikari Warriors, \$29.95, brings the game gallery commandos to home machines (its sequel, Victory Road will be released in early 1988); Speed Buggy, \$29.95, offers high horsepower thrills and chills; Kid Niki, $\$ 29.95$, is a true-to-arcadegame ninja adventure; and Karnov, $\$ 29.95$, puts players in the position of a Russian warrior, fighting through different levels in search of the treasure of Babylon.
Data East, 470 Needles Dr., San Jose, CA 95112

## Datasoft

Tom Clancy's first best seller becomes a software game with Datasoft's January release of The Hunt for Red October. In this simulation, players assume the role of Soviet submarine commander Marko Ramius and attempt to defect to the U.S., taking your submarine-the Red October-with you. The game carries a suggested retail price of \$39.95.


The Hunt For Red October
In BattleDroidz, players combine strategy and action in an attempt to conquer alien enemies. The game offers 37 different landscapes and a choice of BattleDroid. Set for February release, Battle-

Droidz will be priced at $\$ 24.95$.
The Rubicon Alliance, available at $\$ 29.95$, challenges players to face an implacable, invading alien enemy. Players must pilot a starcraft against the invaders, not only destroying them, but also gathering information that leads to their home planet.

Carry the weight of the world on your shoulders in Global Commander, available at $\$ 29.95$, in which you must monitor the status of 16 separate nations. It's up to you to allocate food, raw materials, and weapons without upsetting the balance that keeps the world running peacefully.

The company also announced that its desktop video products, Video Title Shop and Graphics Companion I, will be released as a single package, priced at $\$ 29.95$.
Datasoft, 19808 Nordhoff Pl., Chatsworth, CA 91311

## Electronic Arts

Dan Bunten's Sport of War is a modem strategy that allows players to pit their skills against other gamers, including those playing on Apple IIs or IBM machines. The April release also allows the player to go one-on-one against the computer. In the player's arsenal are cannon, cavalry, infantry, and spy units. Sport of War is priced at $\$ 34.95$.

Topical tensions come to the fore in Strike Fleet, a new release from Lucasfilm Games, distributed by Electronic Arts. Players take command of task forces of various sizes, and are responsible for giving orders to crews of ships, weapons systems, and helicopters. Emphasis was placed upon accuracy of detail, with armaments including Phalanx antimissile systems and opponents including the Soviet Navy and Ayatollah-inspired fanatics.
Electronic Arts, 1820 Gateway Dr., San Mateo, CA 94404

## Epyx

Making perhaps the strongest show of commitment for the 64 at CES, Epyx announced nine new products ranging from arcade action to combat simulation to sophisticated sports games.

With The Games-Winter Edition, Epyx extends its popular Games series. The new package is set in the mountains above Calgary





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The Games-Winter Edition


Impossible Mission II


Dive Bomber


Street Cat
and includes competition events such as Oval-track Speed Skating, Luge, Slalom, Downhill Skiing, and others. Set for release in the first half of 1988, The Games-Winter Edition is priced at $\$ 39.95$.

Epyx's "Masters Collection" line gets another addition with L.A. Crackdown, in which players attempt to crack a major drug smuggling ring. L.A. Crackdown will be
released in March and will sell for \$39.95.

The company's Street Sports line continues to grow, with the spring release of Street Sports Soccer. Priced at $\$ 39.95$, the new entry continues the series' urban playground motif, with players selected from neighborhood kids, and games taking place in city parks or on streets.

Endorsed by the venerable journal The Sporting News, Sporting News Baseball lets players assemble teams whose performance is affected by their statistical history. The game offers multiple screens, sound effects, and full team selection. Sporting News Baseball is planned for release in the first half of 1988 at a suggested retail price of $\$ 39.95$.

Elvin, the mastermind of $1 m$ possible Mission returns to the scene in the appropriately named Impossible Mission II. Targeted for release in the first half of the year at $\$ 39.95$, Impossible Mission II challenges players to collect code numbers scattered throughout the villain's supposedly impenetrable fortress.

Sedate drives through the countryside are nothing like the ride Epyx has designed in $4 \times 4$ Offroad Racing. This first quarter release lets you configure your vehicle, equipping it with material and supplies aimed at helping you survive rugged terrain. The game will be priced at $\$ 39.95$.

MAXX-OUT, Epyx's new lowprice series, gets a new addition this spring with Death Sword, developed by England's Palace Software, the group responsible for last year's Rad Warrior. Palace director Peter Stone describes Death Sword as an animated fantasy contest in which players must use their sword skills in an attempt to win freedom for a captive princess. Death Sword is set for spring release and will carry a $\$ 24.95$ price.

At CES, Epyx announced its agreement to serve as exclusive U.S. distributor for England's U.S. Gold software products. The distribution arrangement will be launched in the first half of 1988 with three titles.

Dive Bomber challenges players to fly a carrier-launched torpedo bomber against a variety of German aircraft, mine fields, and ships, including the Bismarck. It will cost

## \$39.95.

Street Cat, at $\$ 24.95$, puts players in a feline role, competing in urban olympics against other cat competitors. Obstacles are fashioned out of familiar playground and street equipment.

Metrocross, also $\$ 24.95$, is pure arcade action set against an obsta-cle-filled backdrop. Players must race the clock through 24 levels of increasing difficulty.

At CES Epyx also announced its entry into the desktop video market with Home Video Producer, which is scheduled for March release. The program lets camcorder owners add graphics, text, and special effects to their home video productions. Suggested retail is $\$ 49.95$. Epyx, 600 Galveston Dr., Redwood City, CA 94063

## Infocom

The masters of the interactive text adventure take an innovative tack with the introduction, in concert with Tom Snyder Productions, of Infocomics. This new software line draws its inspiration from a classic entertainment medium: the comic book.

Infocomics are not games. Rather, they are complete comic books on disk. Using line vector graphics, the programs employ cinematic techniques such as pans,


Zorkquest: Assault on Egreth Castle
wipes, and zooms to communicate narrative motion and sweep. With a simple keyboard command, users may view scenes from various perspectives, shifting, for example, from the hero's point of view to that of the villain.

The first three titles in the series are Lane Mastodon vs. the Blubbermen, a spoof of 1930's science fiction; Gamma Force in Pit of a Thousand Screams, a superhero action/adventure; and Zorkquest: Assault on Egreth Castle, a fantasy.


Norwegian inventor, Johann Waaler, patents the paper clip in Germany. The metallic device allows one to attach sheets of paper together.


Batteries Included invents a powerful word processing program for Commodore ${ }^{\circledR}$ users-PaperClip ${ }^{\circledR}$. Compatible with virtually every popular printer, PaperClip provides users with fast, flexible editing and formatting freedom.


Upgrade to PaperClip III by April 1, 1988. We're so sure that this is the best $\mathrm{C} 64 / 128$ word processing program, that we invite you to upgrade from any other word processor by sending us $\$ 25.00$ (plus $\$ 3$ shipping and handling) arong with the manual cover from your

B$y$ virtue of its sheer, simple power, Waaler's paper clip endures to become an indispensable item for both the home and office.


PaperClip II becomes the \#1 best selling $\mathrm{C} 128^{\circledR}$ word processing program. Added editing and formatting features include word-wrap and an*80column screen mode. Built-in telecommunications and a spelling checker make the second generation a supreme package. Omni Magazine calls PaperClip II "the Cadillac of word processors."
current program. If you already own previous versions of PaperClip, send us $\$ 15.00$ (plus $\$ 3$ shipping and handling) with PaperClip manual cover. Either way, we'll give you a 30 -day, money-back guarantee to ensure your complete satisfaction. No facsimiles, please. Send check, money order or Visa/MasterCard information to: Electronic Arts, PaperClip III Upgrade, P.O. Box 7530, San Mateo, CA 94403.

W$T$ hile computers diminish paper flow, new-fangled variations of Waaler's paper clip emerge in an array of sizes, shapes and colors. Evolutionary note: When man can no longer invent, he must improve.


Once again, Batteries Included outdoes itself-and the competition. Presenting more formatting commands than ever before, PaperClip III lets users select multiple line headers/footers, as well as outline formats. Pop-up menus provide easier access to a host of improved functions and printing options. The best keeps getting better..


Ultimate Forms Follow Ultimate Functions

Each Infocomic provides four to five hours of viewing and is priced at $\$ 12$.
Infocom, 125 Cambridge Park Dr., Cambridge, MA 02140

## Microillusions

Land of Legends is an animated fantasy role-playing game due out in the spring. Price for the Commodore version was unavailable at press time.


Land of Legends


Galactic Invasion
Ebonstar takes players into deep space where they search for rogue black holes. Available in the spring, the game offers more than 50 levels of play and is priced at \$39.95.

Cosmic conquest is the theme of Galactic Invasion, to be released in the spring at $\$ 24.95$. Players must invade enemy galaxy, collecting materials needed for the construction of the ultimate doomsday device.

A less combative approach to the universe is available in Planetarium, slated for spring release at $\$ 69.95$. The program provides users with views of the sky from anywhere on earth, and its catalog of more than 9000 stars can be updated as new information is discovered.

Moving from the Amiga to the 64 are Microillusion's The Faery Tale Adventure (\$49.95); Fire Power (\$24.95), a tank game; Black Jack

Academy (\$39.95); and Romantic Encounters at the Dome (\$39.95), an adults-only text game.
Microillusions, 17408 Chatsworth St., Granada Hills, CA. 91344

## Microprose

Author Tom Clancy made a trip to Las Vegas for CES, where Microprose announced its adaptation of his huge best seller, Red Storm Rising. Coming in April, the simulation was written by Sid Meier, with Clancy's participation, and incorporates narrative as well as strategic elements from Clancy's novel. Players must command a nuclear submarine caught in the midst of a Soviet plan for conquest of NATO. Red Storm Rising will be priced at $\$ 39.95$.
MicroProse, 120 Lakefront Dr., Hunt Valley, MD 21030


Red Storm Rising

## Mindscape

Keyboard Peles will be able to take to the field with Superstar Soccer. The game, priced at $\$ 34.95$, gives players the chance to function as manager, player, and coach. There's also a training camp for honing the edge of soccer skills.

Also on display at CES was an as yet untitled high-speed arcade game that reinvents the classic "Breakout" approach to software action. The game is scheduled for spring release.
Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Rd, Northbrook, IL 60062

## SSG

Decisive Battles of the American Civil War, Volume 1 marks the debut of SSG's new simulations system. The first package includes the battles of First and Second Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. The game includes tools for customizing battles and offers a variety of control op-
tions during the simulations. The game is set for release early in 1988 for \$39.95.
SSG products are distributed by Electronic Arts

## SSI

"Listen my children and you shall hear. ..." SSI has brought three Revolutionary War battles to the Commodore. Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Monmouth are available in Sons of Liberty, a strategic simulation. The battles may be fought under three levels of rules, and a solitaire option allows the computer to play both the Colonial and the English sides. The package is priced at $\$ 34.95$.

Warfare of a more modern sort is the subject of Panzer Strike!, a World War II simulation that includes most of the ground weapons employed during the Eastern Front campaign, the Western Front in 1940, and the struggle for North Africa. Panzer Strike! is priced at \$39.95.

Questron II is a sequel to the popular fantasy in which players mounted a quest for the Evil Book of Magic. This time players, having discovered just how evil the Evil Book really is, must steer their quest back in time and endeavor to prevent the Book from ever coming into existence. A countryside must be explored, creatures encountered, and battles fought in this adventure, set for early 1988 release, priced at $\$ 39.95$.
SSI, 1046 N. Rengstorff Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043

## Thunder Mountain

This division of Mindscape announced a new package price, $\$ 14.95$, with seven new products, including Winter Challenge, a sports game; Tau Ceti: The Lost Space Colo$n y$, a science fiction game; Implosion and Wizball, action games; Head Over Heels, a graphic adventure; and Tai Pan, based on the James Clavell novel.

At \$9.95, Thunder Mountain announced Murder by the Dozen, a mystery game for up to three players; Railroad Works, in which players create a train system; as well as Felony, Army Moves, and Doc the Destroyer.
Thunder Mountain is a division of Mindscape.


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In a move sure to please almost everyone, Commodore has quietly replaced the 128 with the $128 D$-a machine that is an enhancement of

# Commodore 128D 

Clifton Karnes, Assistant Editor

The first thing you'll notice about the 128D is its new look. The computer's improved external design boasts a detachable keyboard and a slim metal case that houses the system hardware, the power supply, and a 1571 disk drive. The whole ensemble has a reserved, professional look, but there are some important practical advantages to Commodore's new design, too.

The 128D's detachable keyboard is identical in layout to the 128 's, but it is more responsive and has a lighter action for high-speed touch typing.

The metal case has benefits, too. It protects the hardware from the outside world and provides an excellent RF shield. It also serves as a handy monitor stand, making a 128D system take much less desk space than an equivalent 128 system with a 1571 and monitor.

## Biggest Improvement: Video RAM

Although the external design of the 128D is significant in itself, the 128D's enhancements don't stop there. The biggest improvement is in 80 -column video memory. The 128 's 8563 chip has 16 K of dedicated video RAM available, but the

128 D has an expansive 64 K . With this extra RAM, spectacular $640 \times$ 200, high-resolution graphics can be created.

Another improvement is found in the 128D's internal 1571. It comes with Commodore's new upgrade ROMs, correcting some bugs in earlier versions. And the 128D sports an enhanced version of CP/M 3.0 that fully supports Commodore's new 1581 drive and includes many enhancements not available in that operating system's early releases.

## Compatibility

Functionally, the 128D works just like the 128. It has three modes64 mode, 128 mode, and CP/M mode-and it runs both GEOS and GEOS128 operating systems. All the 128 's ports are represented on the 128 D , though because of the new design, some are located in different places. Included are two ports for joysticks or a mouse, a serial port for disk drives and printers, a port for RAM expansion modules, a cassette port, and a user port for a modem or RS-232 interface. The 128 D also has one of the $128^{\prime}$ s nicest features: a reset switch.

We've used the 128D with a
wide selection of software and peri-pherals-including the new 1581 $31 / 2$-inch disk drive-and all have performed flawlessly in 64 mode, 128 mode, with the new CP/M 3.0, and with GEOS and GEOS128. (It should be noted, however, that GEOS for the 64 does not yet support the new 1581.)

Are there any negatives with the 128 D ? Not many, and the few that there are center around the internal drive. Having the drive integrated with the system has benefits, but it also has a few drawbacks.

Since the 128D includes a 1571 drive, it is more expensive than its predecessor. With the 128, a 64 user could buy the 128 and use his or her 1541 drive with the system.

There's another problem with internal drives: If the drive needs to go to the shop, the computer goes, too. Also, the internal 1571 is missing the external DIP switches found on the stand-alone 1571s that make changing device numbers so easy. But these are minor inconveniences found in most similarly configured systems.

The 128D looks like a real winner to us. It's nicely designed and is fully compatible with the 128 , and offers significant enhancements.

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# 3-D Speedway 

Chris Ulmer

This fast-paced, road-race game will keep you on the edge of your seat. You'll need quick steering and lightning reflexes to dodge the poles at the track's edge, avoid head-on collisions, and finish in the victory lane. For the 64 with joystick.

The year is 1992 . Since the days of the Stanley Steamer, engineers have been trying to create the ultimate automobile. Early this year, such a car was finally created, with durability, efficiency, control, and speed. Cynics have doubts about the automobile's true performance, though, so the car must be entered in a race to demonstrate its technological superiority. A careful survey of the population has shown that you are the only person on the planet who can push this car to its limits, so you will drive in the big race.

## Getting Started

Since " 3 -D Speedway" is written in machine language, you'll need to enter it using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. Here are the values to use for 3-D Speedway:

[^3]Follow the MLX instructions carefully, and be sure to save a copy of the 3-D Speedway data before leaving MLX.

To load 3-D Speedway, type LOAD "filename", 8,1 (for disk) or LOAD "filename",1,1 (for tape), where filename is the name you used when you saved the 3-D Speedway data. To start the game, type SYS 49152 and press RETURN.

## The Race

The race is held in a large, flat valley with a circular track marked by poles. At the top of the screen, you'll see displays for the time remaining for each lap and the number of laps completed. When the game begins, there are 46 seconds on the clock. With each lap, the timer is reset with three seconds less than the previous lap. For example, 43 seconds are allotted to complete the second lap, 40 seconds to complete the third, and so on.

The game's goal is to complete each lap in the time given and to travel as far as possible before time
runs out. Crashing into other cars or the poles on either side of the road doesn't count against you-it only slows you down by about one second per crash. Each time a lap is completed, the lap counter is incremented, the time counter is reset, the poles that mark the track turn white, the hum of the engine changes to a medium-pitched bleep, and the border color changes.

Controlling the car is easy. To steer, use a joystick plugged into port 2; to accelerate, press the fire button.

The first two laps aren't critical in achieving high scores, because even with several crashes, these laps can be completed within the time limit. In the later laps, however, two crashes can mean the difference between stopping or progressing to the next lap. At the end of the game, your total score, based on the distance you've travelled, is displayed.

## Program Notes

To create the effect of motion on the road, two sprites which look like poles are moved rapidly down the screen in the pattern of a curved track. Even though there are only two sprites, the illusion of a line of many poles is created.

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To explain this phenomenon, we need to understand that a monitor or TV creates an image by shooting a beam of electrons-called a raster-at the screen, scanning back and forth from top to bottom, causing the phosphors to glow. Each time a scan is made, the screen glows but quickly begins to dim. If the screen was scanned only once, it would glow for a very short time and soon become dark. In order to make a solid image, most monitors and TVs scan the screen 60 times per second so that no dimming effect is noticed. In other words, the image is refreshed before it has time to fade.

To make the road appear solid, both poles are plotted and left for almost enough time to allow one raster to draw them, then they're moved a few pixels down the screen to a new position. This happens so quickly that certain positions coincide with raster positions, and our eyes perceive a number of poles instead of just two. Though rasters can produce terrific effects when done with machine language, BASIC is too slow for raster chasing.

Another effect which enhances the illusion of motion is the scrolling of mountains in the background. Mountains can be moved by creating a string of graphics characters resembling mountains and using a statememt like BASIC's MID\$ to show different slices of the panorama. 3-D Speedway uses horizontal scrolling to shift the entire screen by eighths of a character before shifting whole characters.

Horizontal scrolling is controlled by register 22 of the VIC chip, at memory location 53270. You can experiment with horizontal scrolling by typing POKE $53270,192+n$, where $n$ is a number between 0 and 7 .
See program listing on page 87.

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John Dalton

If shoot-'em-up arcade games are your weakness, this exciting action game for the 64 will provide you with a challenge that will make you come back again and again. Joystick required.

Fighting aliens is a dangerous job, as we've all seen in the movies. For some reason, aliens always have an incredible variety of weapons at their disposal: death rays; regenerating tails that detach to soar like rockets toward their enemies; or perhaps toxic, sulfuric breath. It's a wonder the humans ever win.

But this time, we have you, the official Spy Defender, to help humankind. It's a good thing you're here, too-these particular aliens have caught several of our best spies and are holding them in a prison that's sealed off by several fiery pits. Your job is to save the spies, but be careful-as always, the aliens have some surprises up their sleeves.

## Getting Started

To type in "Spy Defense," you need to run "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When prompted, enter the starting and ending addresses for Spy Defense:

## Starting address: 0801 <br> Ending address: 1740

Be sure to save the program before leaving MLX.

Although Spy Defense is written in machine language, it can be loaded, saved, and run like a BASIC program. When you're ready to play, plug a joystick into port 2, load the program, and type RUN.

Spy Defense begins with a title screen. Press f1 (or the fire button) to start, and press CTRL-C (or RUN-

| White Alien | 5 | Constructing a Bridge Section | 20 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Yellow Alien | 5 | Completing a Bridge | 200 |
| Cyan Alien | 10 | Bonus: Spy Crossing Pit | $750 \times$ (Pit \#) |
| Blue Alien 25 Bonus: Spy Reaching Base |  |  |  |
| Sparkling Alien | 50 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| Game Progressions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pit | Number of Aliens | Ship's piece capacity | $\begin{gathered} \text { Size } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Pit } \end{gathered}$ | Game Speed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | slow |
| 2 | 2 | 4 4 | 9 | normal |
| 3 4 | 3 3 | 4 | 11 13 | medium advanced |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 15 | quick |
| 6 | 4 | 6 | 15 | fast |
| 7 | 4 | 6 | 15 | very fast |
| $8+$ | 4 | 7 | 15 | maniacal |

STOP) to quit. These keys can also be used during play to reset or exit the game. Press the SHIFT-LOCK key to pause the game. Release it to resume.

## Your Mission

It is the year 2020. Our world has undergone some dramatic changes. It is a world of intrigue and suspicion, and there looms the possibility of a hostile war. During a routine scouting mission, several of our spies were abducted. Before your mission, you discover a secret that the enemy is trying so desperately to protect. They have a new ally: aliens from outer space.

As you fly your craft over the enemy's prison camp, above the blazing fire pits that keep the spies from escaping, you consider your task: to rescue as many spies as possible.

You're flying the newest spacecraft, a Laser Striker. You've flown simulations before, but never the real thing. A Laser Striker is capable of firing deadly laser beams. For this mission, your craft has also been outfitted with a device to allow you to drop special heatresistant ceramic bricks into the fire pits. Drop enough to make a bridge, and the spies will be able to cross the pits.

Your task would be easy if you didn't have to worry about the enemy's new ally, the aliens. The aliens try to collide with you to cause damage. Some alien ships are able to drop charges which destroy
your ceramic bricks. However, after a bridge is built and the fire is completely covered, these bombs are harmless.

## At The Controls

You control your Laser Striker with your joystick. All the action is monitored on your detailed radar screen. To fire a phaser, press the trigger and press the joystick left or right. To drop a bridge piece, depress the trigger and press the joystick down. You must release the trigger in order to fire again or drop another piece.

Should you become low on bricks or be seriously damaged, dock with the supply satellites which occasionally fly across the top of the screen. Docking will give you more bricks and repair about one-quarter of your ship's damage. After a spy safely crosses a pit, your ship will receive further repair. As the game progresses, your ship's capacity to hold bricks will increase, but so will the speed and number of aliens and the size of each pit. Remember, you only have one Laser Striker-when it is destroyed, the game is over.

## Helpful Hints

Following are some important game aspects you might want to consider to achieve better scores:

- In good condition, your ship's outer color will be gray. After some minor damage the color will become a flashing red. In critical situations, your ship will flash many colors.


Alien spaceships, flanking your craft, make it difficult to recover your spies.

- Since aliens always appear at the top or the sides of the radar screen, try to stay away from these edges.
- A supply satellite will come by only after you shoot a certain number of aliens.
- Colliding with an alien will cause nearby aliens to be destroyed. A quick collision will give you some time to build your bridge before more aliens arrive.
- Use the time while the spy is crossing the bridge to shoot aliens. This will cause a new satellite to appear. Dock with it for a fresh supply of bricks for the next pit.
See program listing on page 84.

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# User Group Update 

Mickey McLean

This list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1987 issues.

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:
COMPUTE! Publications
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403
Attn: Commodore User Groups

## User Group Notes

The Commodore Owners of Marysville, Port Huron (COMP) has changed its address to: 2937 W. Woodland Dr., Port Huron, MI 48060.

The correct name of the Commodore User Group in Fanwood, NJ is Data Exchange-Beneficial Users Group 64/128 (D.E.-B.U.G. 64/128).

The C-64 User Group of Orange County has moved. Its new address is 74 Cardinal Dr., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

The new address for the Tulsa Area Commodore Users Group (TACUG) is P.O. Box 691842, Tulsa, OK 74169-1842.

Commodore Computer Show
The third annual Commodore Show CASE will be held May 21 22 in Nashville, Tennessee. The show, presented by the Commodore Association South / East, will feature national speakers, vendors, and products for the Commodore $64 / 128$ and the Commodore Amiga. It is the only Commodore computer show in the Southeast.

Registration fee for the twoday conference at the Nashville Convention Center is $\$ 10$. For more information, contact:

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## Paperboy And Gauntlet

The best coin arcade games, it seems to me , are those whose play you can come to terms with pretty quickly, but whose mastery takes time. You ought to be able to invest a dollar's worth of quarters and get a good feel for the game, and then spend subsequent dollars on the improvement of your skills-always heightening your score.

Two games that succeed admirably in the coin-op parlors are Paperboy and Gauntlet. Now Mindscape has brought both games home, and has done so without reducing their playability in the least.

## Extra! Extra!

Paperboy always struck me as a phenomenon. Here is a game of skill, rather than violence, in which earnestness counts for more than weaponry. Although there are some semi-violent encounters in the coin-operated version, the game's main thrust is always that of service: Players must deliver the newspaper to their customers.


Paperboy
Amazingly, this simple idea struck a responsive chord in arcades. The Paperboy game is nearly always crowded, its till fed by a constant stream of quarters.

Mindscape's translation of the game to home computers delivers all of the challenge of the coin version. It's just as hard on the 64 to maintain balance, avoid obstacles, and fling the newspaper accurately. It's no easier on a 64 to hit your customers' porches and not their windows. Just as in the coin-operated version, customers who do not receive their papers cancel their subscriptions.

For paperboys-and papergirls-
who survive the perils of their route, there is a practice run where skills can be honed, abilities fine-tuned.

The graphics and animation are excellent, as are the game play and bright music that accompany the action. Joystick commands are simple and sensible. Mindscape's documentation is brief, but, then, Paperboy has always been a minimalist sort of game. Get on your bike and get to work: That pretty much sums up Paperboy's objectives.

## The Gauntlet Is Thrown

If Paperboy offers a modern adventure, Gauntlet returns to ancient times for its sources. Another arcade phenomenon, Gauntlet offers fast action, multiple screens, and the opportunity for additional players to join the game at any time. That sort of camaraderie was, and still is, rare in arcade games, and it is nicely reproduced by Mindscape in the home computer version.

The game itself moves at a more furious pace than Paperboy. Gauntlet's heroes are assailed by all manner of villains, including ghosts, demons, sorcerers, and even Death itself. The villains have different capabilities and present the heroes with various challenges and perils.

Select your hero from these legendary characters: Thor, who possesses great strength, as well as a battle axe that can destroy monster generators, and who serves well in hand-to-hand combat; Merlin, whose mastery of magic makes him a powerful weapon against monster generators, but whose physical vulnerability makes him an easy target for the enemy; Thyra, whose Valkyrie prowess with the sword and moderate magical ability make her an effective weapon; and Questor, an elf who is capable of working strong magic.

## Dungeon Drama

Gauntlet challenges players to penetrate the depths of a multilevel dungeon, destroying monsters and generators while collecting artifacts that aid in the quest. Foes have several levels of strength; some are easily de-

stroyed, others more sorely test your mettle. Each level must be exploredwhile combat proceeds-in search of entry to the next level. There are traps and terrors scattered on the floors of each level. Tread carefully!

This kind of action, as you can imagine, takes a lot of energy. Fortunately, Gauntlet's designers have included food and beverage among the items to be gathered during the quest. Unfortunately, some jugs that look like cider actually contain a poison that robs heroes of powers and health points. And maintaining health and strength is at least as important in this game as destroying monsters and collecting treasure.

Like the arcade version, this edition of Gauntlet allows new players to join the game at any time. There can be two players at once. Gauntlet's universe is sufficiently complex and dangerous to make it advisable to take a friend along. Solo gameplay is exciting, but this is the sort of game where two heads-and heroes-are better than one.

I like both of these games a lot. My nine-year-old son is even more devoted to them. While we still play the actual arcade versions when we happen upon them with quarters in-hand, there's something satisfying-not to mention economical-about being able to boot up an arcade favorite whenever we wish. Besides, the hot dogs at home are a lot better than those at the game parlor.

Mindscape has done a fine job of bringing Paperboy and Gauntlet home, where they belong.
-Keith Ferrell

## Mindscape

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## Echelon

There are many reasons for liking Echelon, but the fact that it is called a spaceflight simulator is not one of them. First, it is impossible to simulate what has never been-although it is possible to design an advanced combat craft and then put you in the pilot's seat. Second, the game's C-104 Tomahawk has a ceiling altitude of 13,500 meters, hardly high enough to be called space.

That quibble aside, I admit it is much easier to say what Echelon is not, rather than say what it is. If a computer can be called an Anything Box because it can be programmed to do almost anything you can imagine, Echelon comes very close to being an Anything Game.

The scenario is simple: Stationed on Isis, the tenth planet of our solar system, you must fly the sole patrol craft in Zone 106. Your mission is twofold: You must explore the planet and do battle against the space pirates; and, in your spare time, find and interpret clues that will lead you to the pirate's stronghold.


LipStik is a unique input device that Access includes with the Echelon package. It's also available separately.

To accomplish the mission, you have the Tomahawk near-space craft, powered by nuclear engines, fitted out with a variety of weaponry, linked to the main computers at Echelon headquarters, and loaded with scanning equipment. And, you have LipStik, an innovative control interface.

At the outset, you can choose the kind of game you wish to play by pressing the DataLink key. This brings up an options screen from which you can select a mission that is Scientific, Patrol, or Military. The first contains no combat and can be used to explore the planet, to fly obstacle courses, or to collect artifacts. The next two contain different degrees of armed action, and these are further subdivided by allowing you to choose the strength and expertise of the enemy.

Echelon offers a target range where you may practice firing without being fired upon, as well as an area for practicing touch-and-go landings. You can
fly under bridges and through tunnels while watching yourself on TV from an RPV (Remote Point of View) vehicle. To go more quickly from one planetary area to another, you also have the ability to teleport.

The three main areas of the game, which can be used singly or in combination, are flight simulation, arcade action, and puzzle-solving. It is possible simply to fly the Tomahawk, which in itself can be an enjoyable experience, but it is even more fun to fly in an arcade action sequence where space pirates are coming at you from all directions. In the most complex combination, you may want to fight off pirates while trying to gather enough of the 240 artifacts on the planet's surface to be able to solve the mystery and locate the pirate stronghold.

Your view throughout consists of two screens and a control console. The main viewing screen shows what is ahead of you; pressing the proper numerical keys shifts that view to the rear, to either side, above, and below. A smaller screen shows your craft as it appears from above, sometimes known as a satellite view. An interesting feature is that this second screen can be toggled off, allowing the main screen to update more often and, thus, provide for faster action. (If you select an arcade scenario, planetary surface features can also be excluded for the same purpose.)

The console itself provides information on fuel, weapons, altitude, attitude, shield levels, $X$ and $Z$ coordinates, scoring, and game clock. As for the game clock, there is no time limit, save what you set for yourself. Start the clock running and see how long it takes to gather all the artifacts, for example. Next time, try to do better. Should you have to save a game, the current time will also be saved, allowing you to pick up where you left off.

Outside the main viewing screen is the surface of Isis, represented as a blue-on-black grid. Topography is represented by wire-frame mountains in red, while alien-made (as in man-made) objects-including enemy spacecraftare a combination of red and yellow. It is a color scheme that works well. One anomaly: While the wire-frame mountains appear as solid as those in other recent simulators, it is possible to fly through them.

A keyboard overlay (which will fit on a 128) helps you keep the various commands straight, while a large map with only 9 of the 36 sectors completed will allow you to pencil in the results of your explorations. The third item of hardware is LipStik.

My first thought on opening the game was that LipStik was a cute but probably useless gimmick. It is not.

Consisting of a dummy headset and a real microphone, LipStik plugs into joystick port 2 (your joystick is in port 1 ). Its sole purpose is to provide a second "button" for firing weapons. The button on the joystick has to be used for other purposes in Echelon, and weapons are fired by pressing the $F$ key. Since the action can get rather fast and furious, it can be difficult to keep your sights aligned on a pirate when you have to use one hand on the key-board-thus, LipStik.


Echelon, a futuristic flight simulator, features game qualities and 3-D graphics.

The device responds to anything you say, such as Fire!, Rats!, or Aunt Harriet is coming to visit! (Try to avoid words of multiple syllables as they deplete your ammo faster than you may want.) The point is that it works, it works well, and it is a real help. While the documentation refers to it as a second fire button, it is equally proper to think of it as a third hand.

Echelon's documentation is very good. There is a quick kick-the-tires-and-light-the-fires routine as well as more detailed instructions for getting your ship off the orbiting base. There are good sections on such routines as combat, use of the RPV, use of the teleporter, docking maneuvers, and so on. There is an even deeper section on interpreting the pirate code to be found on certain artifacts, making cryptography another optional part of the game. There is even a section on the history of Isis.

The 3-D graphics are very good, as is the sound. The firing of weapons, the resultant explosions, and the acceleration and deceleration of the ship all have their own routines, combining with the other game features to provide an experience that is both rich and rewarding because it offers something for just about everybody.
-Ervin Bobo
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## Halls Of Montezuma

The boys from down under have done it again. In the tradition of Battlefront, Carriers at War, and Europe Ablaze, the Strategic Studies Group (SSG) from Australia has concocted another winning strategy war game in Halls of Montezuma.

Halls of Montezuma uses the "Battlefront Game System," developed by SSG, and is a battle history of the United States Marine Corps. As usual, the group has learned from previous games and has improved on an already excellent system. This game achieves a new high in simplicity of operation, but without compromising the control demanded by serious war gamers.

Your role is the commanding general of various Marine components, as you retrace the Corps' colorful past, with historically accurate scenarios from Mexico in 1847 to Vietnam.

If that's not enough, Warplan ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, a detailed war game construction set, lets you edit the existing scenarios and create new battles to fight.

Want different icons or new map symbols? Try using Warpaint ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ to create your own map symbols and icons.

The Halls of Montezuma package consists of an instruction manual, a map of the battlefields, two menu reference cards, and labels for identifying your disks containing saved games.

The scenarios begin with the 1847 assault on Mexico City, the culminating battle of a three-year war with Mexico that began at the Alamo in Texas and ended with the Marines storming the Halls of Montezuma in Mexico City.

Belleau Wood is the World War I representative. This was a major battle in which the Marines were instrumental in crushing the last chance for a German victory.

The World War II scenarios include the bloodiest fighting of the war: Iwo Jima, the Shuri Line, and the Final Redoubt on Okinawa.

The Marines' participation in the Korean conflict is represented by the landing at Pusan.

Finally, the battle for Hue in Vietnam ends the historical scenarios.

The manual includes a tutorial to get you started, then continues with an informative chronological history, which ties the represented battles together. SSG has a tradition of presenting game manuals that not only prepare you to play the game, but also provide fascinating historical insight.

Each scenario described in the manual also includes a short briefing to give you an idea of what must be done to achieve victory.

The Battlefront Game System provides an easy-to-use interface for players. SSG claims you can be playing in ten minutes, but to master the game
and develop winning stategies will take considerably longer.

Each scenario may be played by two players, or by one player against the computer. You may select to command either side when playing against the computer.

The degree of difficulty is selected from a menu. You may choose to give your computer opponent almost insurmountable odds, or you may handicap it significantly. The same handicapping system may be employed in a twoplayer game.

After selecting the scenario and the degree of difficulty, you begin play by issuing orders to the regimental commanders of each of your divisions. They in turn relay your orders to their assigned battalions. Just as a field commander must do during an actual campaign, you'll have to keep in mind such factors as fatigue, supply lines, and replacements, as well as augmenting your support forces effectively. Don't constantly order your regiments into unrelenting attacks, or you'll find they'll take heavy casualties as fatigue becomes a factor.

## Halls of Montezuma achieves

## a new high in simplicity of

operation without
compromising the control
demanded by serious war
gamers.

It's also necessary to rotate your regiments to the rear occasionally, allowing them time to rest and regroup before rejoining the fray. Rotate your units too frequently, and the result will be chaos as they struggle to regroup.

Your regimental commanders will do their best, in the Marine Corps tradition, to carry out your orders to defend captured territory, withdraw, or attack with varying degrees of intensity.

You also may order your headquarter units to relocate. Keep them in contact with their deployed regiments in order to keep open lines of communication and supply, but be careful not to place them in areas where they will come under direct enemy fire. Loss of an HQ will result in reduced effectiveness of the remaining regiments, causing the troops to be easily routed.

When a regiment is in contact with an enemy force, you may elect to assault a particular unit in the enemy line or choose from other available orders.

Each battle consists of 4 movement phases or turns each day, with up to 99 turns in a scenario, for a maximum of 25 days. Each scenario lasts a set number of turns, with the average being 10 days. Usually, in solitaire mode, a game may be played comfortably in one evening.

Your goals are to capture as many specified objectives and destroy as many enemy battalions as you canand to prevent the enemy from doing the same to you. Victory points are awarded after each round, and the player scoring the most points at the end of the game is declared the winner.

The Marines are still looking for a few good men ready to answer the cry of "Semper Fi!" and Halls of Montezuma is a worthy battleground.
-George Miller
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## The Sentry

Unique is an overused word. Despite advertising claims, it's rare that a truly unique game is released. Many games have innovative features or include advances in the interface, but most gaming concepts are by now pretty well established. War games, sports games, adventure games, role-playing games, shoot-em-ups, simulations, jumping games, converted board games-these categories all have a ready base of buyers, and the software producers know it. For precisely that reason, an honestly innovative game rarely gets the attention it deserves-if it doesn't fit into established categories, no one seems to know what to do with it.

One of the problems with unique games is that learning to play them takes a little time and work, and increasingly, work is becoming anathema to computer gamers. With all the games available, it seems pointless to expend any energy to bring a game to the point at which it becomes enjoyable. For most people, game time is stolen time: It's only natural to want the theft to be worthwhile.

That's the opposition a game like Firebird's The Sentry must be prepared to fight. The Sentry is one of those rare games that truly rewards repeated play-a game that emphasizes fast-

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paced strategy without the need for learning a host of rules. In its playerperspective graphics display, extreme ease of play, and ability to addict-all without requiring players to fire weapons or simulate reality-The Sentry is one of the most important games of the past few years.

Its basis is, quite simply, the first law of thermodynamics. You play the role of a lone synthoid, moving through 10,000 different landscapes, trying to absorb the enemy. The enemy consists of a Sentry and (usually) one or more Landgazers who rotate like beacons and absorb alien presences (i.e., you). The trick is to absorb the Sentry before she absorbs you. As you might guess, such a simple concept is far from easy to implement.

Each landscape contains the Sentry, the Landgazers, and trees. Scenes are three-dimensional and divided into squares in several elevations. You enter each landscape fairly well hidden from the Sentry's gaze, but to absorb her, you can't stay hidden for long.

## The Sentry is one of those rare games that truly rewards

 repeated play. It is one of the most important games of the past few years.Absorption is possible only from an elevation higher than the object you want to absorb. What you must do, then, is climb from elevation to elevation until you reach a point higher than the Sentry. As soon as you do so, you can absorb her.

The problem is, she has the same idea. As soon as she sees the square you're standing on, she can begin to absorb your energy. If she can't see you, often her Landgazers can. And if they can see you but not the square you're on, they can turn a nearby tree into a Meanie. The Meanie will focus in on you and hyperspace you to some other place on the landscape. Usually, hyperspace transports you to a lower level. If you're already low on energy, the hyperspacing will destroy you.

Now, keeping away from these things is hard enough, but it's even worse when you consider that you (the synthoid) can't actually move. To change locations, you have to concentrate your energy on a square (one you can see) and create a new synthoid (by pressing a key). Then, immediately, you must press another key and project yourself into the new synthoid. You will end up facing the old synthoid,
which you can reabsorb into the new one. You lose no energy for this as long as the Sentry or the Landgazers do not absorb your old synthoid first.

Also, you can create trees and boulders. Creating a tree will give you something to hide behind should the Enemy's gaze be narrowing in on you. Creating boulders is necessary to move from one elevation to the next. Because your synthoid is not tall enough to see to the next level, the normal procedure is to create a boulder first (or maybe two) and then create the new synthoid on top. From the new vantage point, you can see new squares on higher elevations.

All of this is extremely easy to do, but the strategies of climbing and absorbing remain constantly fascinating. At any time, you can point the cursor into the sky and ask for a bird's-eye view of the landscape. This will give you a good idea of where you are on the landscape, and it will also give you time to plot your next series of moves. With the Sentry and up to six Landgazers looking for you (six is the most I've encountered), and all of them rotating at different times and in different directions, forming a strategy is essential.

As if the game weren't innovative enough, the Game Save feature is simply brilliant. When you absorb the Sentry in each landscape, you project yourself into a new synthoid atop her tower, and then hyperspace off the landscape. The game then gives you the secret entry code to a brand new landscape. There is no way of obtaining these entry codes without actually earning the right to have them. Then, when you restart the game, to move to the new landscape you simply type the landscape number and its associated entry code. No blank formatted disks are required, yet the game gives you a constant sense of progress.

The Sentry contains 10,000 landscapes. To write this review, I worked through almost 100 of them. Each time I succeeded, usually after four to eight tries, I entered the newly revealed landscape and tried again. The game is addictive, and even though absorbing Sentries grows a bit stale after a couple hours of solid play, you will find yourself drawn back again and again. In this way, it is perfect for late-night play when you have a half-hour or so and want neither another baseball game nor a complex, mind-boggling war game. Challenging, innovative, and extremely well-executed, The Sentry is excellent entertainment.
-Neil Randall

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Clifton Karnes, Assistant Editor

Whether you're a $C P / M$ pro, a beginner, or just thinking about getting your feet wet, this article (the second of two parts) will provide you with a wealth of information on the best in $C P / M$ programming tools, including a complete and up-to-date roundup of currently available $C P / M$ programming languages for the 128.

The first installment in this twopart series explored topnotch writer's tools for the $128^{\prime}$ 's CP/M mode. This month we'll focus on the best $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ programming tools. We'll look at three versions of BASIC, two text editors, an unusual productivity aid, and we'll top things off with a roundup of programming languages currently available for the 128 's $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$. Let's begin with the BASICs.

## CBASIC, MBASIC, And EBASIC

Most microcomputers come with some version of BASIC, and as a consequence, most microcomputer users interested in programming are familiar with BASIC. One of the few disappointments with the $128^{\prime}$ 's $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ is that the package doesn't include a version of CP/M BASIC. Many people have avoided the $128^{\prime}$ 's $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ for this reason alone, but for
those who want to make a modest investment, there are now three excellent versions of BASIC available. Two are CP/M classics and one is a public domain "best buy."

The two classic versions of BASIC for $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ are MBASIC and CBASIC. Quite a bit of CP/M public domain software has been written in one or the other of these two languages, and having both is a double pleasure. Fortunately for us, Osborne bundled both versions with its computers, and PDSC-the people mentioned in the discussion of WordStar in Part 1-is offering both CBASIC and MBASIC for a very affordable price, $\$ 39.95$.

CBASIC is a semicompiler. It takes source code prepared with a
word processor or text editor and compiles or translates it into a language that the CBASIC runtime module executes. This system has two benefits. First, the REMarks, spaces, and other niceties that make BASIC interpreters run more slowly are no problem with a semicompiler like CBASIC. Since a semicompiled version of your program is created from the source, all the REMs, spaces, and so on that make BASIC more readable, but slow it down, are eliminated.

Another nice feature of a semicompiler like CBASIC is that line numbers aren't required. They can be used if you wish, but the language doesn't need them the way an interpreter does. The second important thing about semicompiled BASIC programs is that they usually execute faster than interpreted BASIC.

MBASIC stands for Microsoft BASIC and is the descendant of the original BASIC written in 1975 by Microsoft's founder, Bill Gates, for the IMSAI and Altair computers. It's a full-featured, powerful realtime interpreter, similar to the 128's BASIC 7.0 and the IBM PC's BASICA. MBASIC and CBASIC are not compatible with each other, but by having both, you'll be covering all the CP/M BASIC bases.

At the price PDSC charges, it can't afford to offer much support. Another source for MBASIC that does offer support is Workman \& Associates. Workman publishes Write-a word processor we discussed in Part 1-as well as several other CP / M language implementations. For $\$ 125$, Workman sells the latest release of MBASIC and offers full support.

There's one more BASIC worth mentioning: EBASIC, the public domain grandfather of CBASIC. EBASIC was the master's thesis of a promising young language designer, Gordon Eubanks, who later refined EBASIC into CBASIC, and is currently president and CEO of Symantec Corporation, makers of $Q \mathcal{\&} A$, one of the hottest PC products around. EBASIC is quite serviceable and widely available on bulletin boards and from other public domain sources. If you want to experiment with BASIC in the 128's CP/M mode and also want to cut expenses, EBASIC has much to recommend it.

## Text Editors

If you're interested in programming in a compiled, semicompiled, or assembled language, you'll need a text editor to create your source code. You can use a word processor-like WordStar in its nondocument mode-but editors intended for programming often offer features missing from word processors.

When it comes to text editors, CP / M users are lucky because one of the best products available, VDE, is in the public domain. VDE is the work of Eric Meyer and is an exceptional piece of software. It is small (about 10 K ), fast, offers a wide range of features, and has some word processing capabilities.

Like most CP/M products, you'll need to configure VDE for your 128, but the process is automated and simple. VDE's commands are like WordStar's, so if you're familiar with that structure, you won't have any trouble navigating VDE.

Here are just a few of the features VDE offers: full-screen editing, wordwrap and reformatting, margins, tabs, spacing, pagination, block copy, move and delete, macro programs, find and replace, undelete, disk support, window command, and several configuration options.

Eric Meyer is always improving VDE, so look for the latest version.

## VEDIT

For those who want everything possible in a CP/M prográmmer's editor, there's VEDIT from CompuView Software. It's expensive (\$95 list), but it's one of the most powerful editors available for any operating system.

VEDIT has multiple windows, multiple buffers, keystroke macros, off-the-cuff macros, built-in macros, pop-up menus, cut-and-paste buffers, undo line changes, paragraph justification, online calculator, completely reconfigurable keyboard, and more. VEDIT is so powerful that it can easily be used for word processing as well as for editing programs.

One special feature of VEDIT is that it's not just an editor, it's also a programming language. The language VEDIT uses is a version of TECO (for Text Editor and COrrector), a programming language especially designed for text handling and originally developed for use on
minicomputers. Writing any program that manipulates text is easier with TECO than with most any other language. Programming a text formatter, for example, is a complicated business in Pascal, C, or BASIC, but in TECO, it's easy.

If VEDIT sounds good but you're put off by its price tag, there's a way you can have much of VEDIT's power without paying $\$ 95$. VEDIT is also available in a singlefile (no windows) edition with a smaller macro language for $\$ 49$. You can have much of VEDIT's power for a very reasonable price.

## Write-Hand-Man

Write-Hand-Man (WHM) is a Side-kick-like utility for the $128 / 1571$ in CP/M mode that offers a memoryresident notepad, a phonebook, a calendar, a directory, a calculator, a terminal program, an ASCII chart, keyboard macros, and the ability to run one application from inside another.

WHM sits in the 128's high memory waiting to be called by its trigger character. When the trigger character is typed, the current application is suspended and a menu appears in the upper-left corner of the screen. From this menu, you select the WHM application you want.

Applications are stored on disk as relocatable (.REL) files. When you make your choice from the menu, WHM loads and runs the application. When you've finished with a WHM application, you're returned to the WHM main menu. From here, you can choose another WHM application or return to the calling program just the way it was before you left it. Let's take a look at the applications.

## WHM Applications

Notepad creates a window (8 lines by 32 columns) on the screen for each page of a notepad. You add pages as you type, the number of pages being limited only by your disk size. You can leaf through the notepad sequentially (forward or backward) or select pages randomly. Notepad's editing controls are Word-Star-like and include commands for printing and erasing pages.

Phonebook is like Notepad. The window is 12 lines by 32 columns, and each page holds phonebook entries for two letters of the alpha-

## Programming Language Roundup

| Product | Publisher/Vendor | Price | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| BASIC |  |  |  |
| MTBASIC | Softaid | \$49.95 | Multitasking compiler. |
| MBASIC | PDSC | \$39.95 | Microsoft BASIC interpreter. Package includes CBASIC. |
| MBASIC | Workman \& Associates | \$125.00 | Same as above but with support available. |
| CBASIC | PDSC | \$39.95 | BASIC semicompiler. Package includes MBASIC. |
| EBASIC | Public Domain | - | Forerunner of CBASIC. |
| BASCOM | Workman \& Associates | \$212 | Microsoft BASIC compiler. |
| NEVADA BASIC | Ellis Computing | \$49.95 | BASIC interpreter. |
| C |  |  |  |
| Mix C | Mix Software | \$19.95 | Full K \& R compiler with 400 -page manual. |
| Small-C | Public Domain | - | Ron Cain's subset of C. |
| Hendrix Small-C | M \& T Publishing | \$37.90 | Small-C extension. Requires Small-Mac. |
| Aztec C | Manx Software | \$199.95 | Everything you need for a complete C development environment. |
| BDS C | Workman \& Associates | \$135.00 | $\mathrm{K} \& \mathrm{R}$ subset with floating point and very fast compile and execution speeds. |
| Toolworks C | Software Toolworks | \$49.95 | Integer-only C compiler. Compiles to assembler source which must be assembled to produce a. COM file. A Mathpak that adds floating point is available for $\$ 29.95$. |
| LISP, Pilot, and Prolog |  |  |  |
| XLISP | Public Domain | - | Experimental LISP. |
| LISP/80 | Software Toolworks | \$39.95 | Good subset of INTERLisp dialect. |
| Nevada Pilot | Ellis Computing | \$49.95 | Educational language. |
| EProlog | Public Domain | - | Subset of standard Prolog. Includes Z80 source. |
| MicroProlog | Programming Logic Systems | \$99.00 | Full implementation of Prolog. |

## COBOL

Microsoft COBOL Workman \& Associates $\quad \$ 175.00 \quad$ Full COBOL implementation for $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$.

## COMOL

| Comol | Comol Users Group | $\$ 49.95$ | The famous 64 language for CP/M. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FORTRAN |  |  |  |
| Microsoft FORTRAN | PDSC | $\$ 39.95$ | Fortran 77 |
| Microsoft FORTRAN | Workman \& Associates | $\$ 175$ | Same as above but with support available. |
| Nevada FORTRAN | Ellis Computing | $\$ 49.95$ | Fortran IV |

## Forth

| MasterFORTH | MicroMotion | $\$ 125.00$ | Forth-83 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ada, Pascal, and Modula-2 |  |  |  |
| Janus Ada | Workman \& Associates | $\$ 79.95$ | The standard Ada for CP/M. |
| Turbo Pascal | Borland | $\$ 69.95$ | The standard for microcomputers. Request the Kaypro/128 patch <br> when ordering. |
| Nevada Pascal | Ellis Computing | $\$ 49.95$ | Commercial version of JRT Pascal. |
| FTL Modula-2 | Workman \& Associates | $\$ 49.95$ | Includes editor, compiler, assembler, and linker. |
| Z80 Turbo Modula-2 | Echelon | $\$ 89.95$ | Developed by Borland (Turbo Pascal). Includes editor, compiler, <br> linker, 552-page manual. |

## Assembly Language

| Z80ASM, SLRNK | SLR Systems | $\$ 49.95$ each | Super-fast $8080 /$ Z80 assembler and linker. M80 compatible. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Z80DIS | SLR Systems | $\$ 49.95$ | Symbolic disassembler. |
| DSD80 | SLR Systems | $\$ 115.00$ | Z80 debugger. |
| ASM, MAC, SID (DRI) | DRI Special Offer | $\$ 19.95$ | Digital Research's standard CP/M assembler utilities. |
| Small-Mac | M \& T Publishing | $\$ 29.95$ | Assembler to use with Small-C. Source code (in C) included. |
| Z80DIS | Public Domain | - | Z80 disassembler. |

## Publishers/Vendors

Borland International
4585 Scotts Valley Dr.
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
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6041 Monona Dr.
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CompuView
1955 Pauline Blvd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
Echelon, Inc.
P.O. Box 705001-800

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Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
Workman \& Associates
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Pasadena, CA 91104
bet. Pages are accessed randomly by letter. Phonebook also offers autodialing for Hayes-compatible modems. If one page for each twoletter pair is not enough room for you, there's another larger phonebook that has four pages for each pair of letters.

Calendar is a 14 -day appointment calendar. Each day has a block of space ( 12 lines by 32 columns) for appointments. One useful feature is Calendar's ability to copy the second week into the first week's space. With this, you can always have the current week as week 1.

Dir simply provides a directory listing much like CP/M's DIR, and View lets you view a disk file. View can move either forward or backward through the file, which makes it more flexible than CP/M's TYPE.

Calculator is a four-function floating-point calculator that allows numbers of up to 14 digits. The basic arithmetic functions of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and negation are supported. Hex is a hexadecimal (and decimal) version of the calculator for integers between $\$ 0$ and $\$$ FFFF.

Termcomm is a simple, somewhat limited terminal program with no upload or download capabilities. Termcomm is distributed in assembly language source code and needs to be modified and assembled before it can be run. This means that to get Termcomm up and running, you'll have to know some CP/M-80 assembly language and have a relocatable assembler like RMAC, M80, or Z80ASM to assemble the source code. With Phonebook's autodialing, you can autodial your number in that application and then move to Termcomm to communicate.

Keys allows you to define up to eight keyboard macros. The storage area for these keys is also used for cutting and pasting from WHM applications. You can cut and paste up to 95 characters between Notepad, View, Calculator, and your CP/M application.

ASCII displays an ASCII chart in hexadecimal. If you program, you probably need to look at one of these about ten times every day, and even though a chart may be in the back of nearly every computer book you own, one never seems to be around when you need it. ASCII is always there.

Swap allows you to execute one application from inside another. It works exactly as advertised, but should be used with care. If your swapped program alters the disk directory, you could cause yourself problems.

## Modifying Write-Hand-Man

One nice thing about $W H M$ is that the assembly language source code for the applications is provided on the distribution disk. This makes it easy to customize the supplied applications and to write your own. (You must change the file extensions from .MAC to .ASM to assemble them with RMAC.)

There is another interesting way to extend WHM that requires no programming. You simply find other uses for the supplied applications and rename them. For example, many people who write like to keep an alphabetized style sheet. The style sheet has information on it, such as which spelling is preferred when more than one is correct, which numbers are written as numerals and which as words, and so on. To create a WHM style sheet application, all you need to do is make a copy of PHONEBOO.REL and PHONEBOO.DAT and rename them STYLE.REL and STYLE.DAT. Now you have an alphabetical style sheet available at your fingertips.

You could also use PHONEBOO for any application that needs alphabetical access, like customized help utilities for programming languages or applications. Similarly, NOTEBOOK can be renamed and used for any information that needs numerical access. One thing to keep in mind is that all of these applications take disk space. And, although WHM can be used on a onedrive system, two drives or one drive and a ramdisk, will make life with it easier.

WHM's documentation is a light 47 pages, but it is clear and thorough. It's hard not to like WHM. It has something for everyone: business people, writers, and especially programmers. Poor Person Software has not only supplied useful applications, it's made it easy to create your own. This is one of the most useful software packages available for the 128 's CP/M mode.

## feed beck

## Editors and Readers

Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Organizing A Users Group

I am interested in starting up a user group and wonder if you could tell me how to go about it. Exactly what does running a user group involve? Are there any rules or regulations that must be followed in order to have a valid users group?

Glen L. Pittman
At the most basic level, a user group is just a group of people who own computers and get together to talk about them.

The first step is to find a place to meet (a restaurant, an empty classroom, or a computer store, for example) and advertise your first meeting. Ask computer stores if you could put up a notice. If you have a modem, leave messages on local bulletin boards.

There aren't any rules or regulations you have to follow. You can just meet once or twice a month to talk about computers if you want. It's not a bad idea to write a constitution describing the group's goals and officers' duties. You can charge membership fees. Many user groups publish a monthly newsletter, which may or may not contain advertising and reprints of articles from other user group newsletters. Many groups have a disk librarian who collects public domain programs for distribution to members. Some user groups buy disks and equipment at discount prices for resale to members. Some sponsor bulletin boards.

Once you get things moving, send a notice of your name and address to us (at the editorial offices in North Carolina) for inclusion in the monthly "User Group Update" column. Commodore occasionally makes special deals available to user groups, so you should also write to their User Group Coordinator.

Finally, you may wish to talk to a lawyer, to see if there are any benefits to incorporating as a nonprofit organization.

## Bauds And Bips

From the many articles I've read in your magazine, it is obvious that the word baud does not properly mean bits per second. However, the meaning has apparently evolved so that, for all practical purposes, the two terms are interchangeable.

Could you please tell me the original meaning of baud and give the verdict on whether baud has come to mean the same as bps?

## Danny Faught

Technically, the two terms have different meanings. The baud rate measures how many discrete signals are sent per second. Bits per second (bps) is an indication of how much information, measured in bits, is sent per second.

When you're using a modem at 300 $b p s$, it transmits and receives 300 tones per second. There are two possible tones; the first represents a bit 0 and the second represents a bit 1 . Since each tone carries one bit, 300 baud is the same as 300 bps .

A so-called 1200-baud modem, on the other hand, sends only 600 signals in a second's time, which means that it's working at 600 baud. There are four possible frequencies; they represent the bit-pairs 00, 01, 10, and 11. Each of the 600 tones carries two bits of information (a total of 1200 bits per second).

If you want to nitpick, a modem that's set for 1200 bits per second is really operating at 600 baud. In common use, however, the two terms are used interchangeably. When you see an ad for a 1200-baud modem, it's really a $1200-b p s$ modem.

## Mystery Pause

I've written a type of database program for the 64 in BASIC, and I'm having a strange problem. The program sometimes freezes up for some amount of time, then continues normally, then freezes up again. I think it might be due to the two-dimensional arrays. I've also noticed that the more memory used by variables, the longer the freeze-up intervals. Could you please give a solution, or at least an explanation?

Troy Pladson
Don't blame the arrays for the pause. The
freezing up of your program is most likely due to the process called garbage collection. The length of the pause is related to the number of string variables you're using, regardless of whether they're in arrays or not.

String variables have two parts, the descriptor and the string of characters. The descriptor consists of five bytes: two for the variable name, one for the length, and two for a pointer to the actual string.

Strings can be static or dynamic. If your program assigns a string directly, as in AS= "THIS IS A STRING" or by reading DATA statements, the descriptor creates a pointer to memory inside the BASIC program (a static string). If you get the string variable from a disk file, or do some sort of manipulation-with MID\$ or the plus sign, for example-the string is stored high in memory (a dynamic string).

If a dynamic string variable changes, the old string remains in memory. The new string is put into the next available memory location and the descriptor is updated to point to the new string. The old string is considered "garbage" because no descriptor points to it. The following program for the 64, which uses a typical GET loop, demonstrates how garbage is generated:

## 10 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN16 <br> $20 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{A} \$$

30 IF AS<>"A"THEN16
40 FORJ $=40940$ TO 46959 :PRINTCHRS (PEEK (J)) ; : NEXT
Type in the word ZEBRA (the program accepts characters until you type an A). The final line PEEKs into the memory used by dynamic strings and should print out the characters ZEBRAAZEBRRZEBBZEEZZ. The first six characters are ZEBRA and A , the current values for $\mathrm{B} \$$ and $A \$$. The rest (ZEBR, R, ZEB, B, ZE, E, Z , and Z ) are the old values for variables. They're the garbage strings.

If your program does a lot of work with strings, the computer will eventually run out of available memory for new strings. At that point, BASIC's garbage collection routine takes over. It moves all of the live strings to the top of memory, which takes some time. In the worst case, garbage collection on the 64 can take over an hour. (If you have a September 1986 issue, see the "Horizons" column for an example.)

There are various programming techniques for putting off garbage collection, but they just delay the problem somewhat

# The Great Communicator The direct-connect ${ }^{\circledR}$ Hayes and Commodore ${ }^{\circledR} 1670$ compatible 1200 Baud modem for ONLY \$89.95 

Now that you're able to do all those stand alone applications with your Commodore, like word processing, spread sheet analysis, and many others, you are probably thinking "It would sure be nice if I could expand the amount of data I have access to." You are quite right, everything from Electronic Mail (E-mail) to stock quotes and huge databases of every imaginable type is now on line to the small computer owner. You can even send and receive messages anywhere in the world. All you need is a telephone and a modem which allows your computer to communicate with others through these many services.

The next question is: "Which modem is best for me?" Let us first say that almost all modems (and services) are set up to communicate in one of three speeds; 300, 1200 and 2400 Baud. If you look around you will find that there is a flood of 300 baud modems on the market and sometimes at very low prices. The reason is simple, they are being dumped because most computer users prefer 1200 Baud. ( 1200 Baud is about 4 times as fast which means you spend about $1 / 4$ the time and money getting the data you want and more time enjoying it.)

You may also be wondering about getting a 2400 Baud modem. 2400's are great (and quite expensive), only if you have a dedicated, data-grade phone line. Here's why. The regular phone system doesn't have the signal clarity and bandwidth to support more than about 1200 baud and as a result, 2400 Baud modems will usually run at either 1200 or, on a real bad line, 300 Baud. They adapt to the worst-case line conditions and will slow transmission accordingly. Why buy a 2400 Baud modem for a lot more money when it's going to transmit at 1200 Baud most of the time anyway? (Kind of like buying a sports car then always running at lower speed).

You will also notice a few very cheap 1200s on the market at "too good to be true prices". They are. The reason is that they are either not truly Hayes and/or

Commodore 1670 compatible therefore not usable in all situations and with all services. The Aprotek Minimodem- $\mathrm{C}^{T M}$ is both Hayes and Commodore 1670 compatible and 1200 baud. Why not get a modem that will satisfy your present AND future needs by going directly to an inexpensive Aprotek Minimodem- $\mathrm{C}^{\text {IM }}$ especially when we have it on sale?

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Randy Thompson, Assistant Editor


Many of today's magazines are crented entirely using personal computers and desktop publishing software. I worked for such a publication for almost a year, so when I received Berkeley Softworks' (BSW's) sterpestsion. I was enger to see what could be done on the 64. The results were quite plensing. Judge for yourself; for the layout and printing of this month's 4235 column, we used a Commodore 64 and sterotesisish-BSW's latest entry in the fastgrowing desktop publishing market.

## Tools Of The Trade

To be honest, this page is the result of several hardware and software tools. For instance, the text is from sturnke 2.1, and seeversessish is responsible for generating the simple graphics and getting all the text into place.

Hardware-wise, this page was produced using a Commodore 64, one 1541 disk drive, a 1764 RAM exansion unit used as a ramdisk, a 1531 mouse, and an HP Laserjet Iaser printer. With the exception of print quality and production time, however, this page may just as well have been created using a single-drive 64 armed with a joystick and dot-matrix printer.

## Ease Of Use

I certainly wouldn't call this program intuitive. Unlike most LiO5 applications, you really have to read the seaperebfosh manual to use the program. Fortunately, the documentation is well written and includes several helpful appendices.

By the way, the manual that accompanies ysepoprobésh is about $1 / 2$-inch thick. That's almost twice as thick as the booklet that comes with the 6025 system disk.

Setting up the program and getting started is probably the most
 approximately 99 K in size, it's hard to get the right combination of fonts, text files, and pictures to fit onto a single work disk.

## Getting It Down On Paper

Laying out a spaptestyon document consists of several steps. First you must generate some text using
 to be in this format. Using the Text Grabber program that comes with souphestios however, you can convert most word processor files into stevinke format.

Graphics must be generated by satupain and saved as a photo scrap. You may incorporate several photo scraps by using the Photo Manager desk accessory.

Next, you use sterpurosish to create your master page(s). A master page defines the graphics and text that appenr on every page in your document. In this case, the master page contains the thick horizontal line and column title appearing at the top of the page, along with the thin vertical lines separating ench column of text. You may have up to two master pages: one for lefthand pages and one for righthand pages.

In Layout mode, you import text and graphics and place them onto the page. This page, for example, contains three columns of text, but no imported graphics. Ench column of text is linked, so if I reduce the size of the left-most column, sterotsesisis will automatically flow the lost text into the next two columns.

Also, use Layout mode to edit text that's been placed into a document. Just choose a text block, select the Editor option from
the Mode menu and presto--a modified version of $y$ geviske appears with your text loaded and ready to edit. This mutated version of $y$ grevhrwe contains most of the features available in sternorke 2.0.

To create graphics and short headlines--such as the title placed in the upper right corner of this page--use Page Graphics mode. This mode is identical to Master Page mode, except that the graphics and text produced here are attached only to the page you're currently working on. Page Graphics mode offers many useful drawing tools: With options such as Line, Box, Circle, and Spline, sterpestsish rivals many commercial drawing programs.

## Problems

Page Graphics mode allows you to print text in any font using any point size between 4 and 192. This sounds great, but in actual use, the results can be downright ugly (see the column title above). If you don't use a point size that's directly supported by the desired font, the program fakes it, approximating what the font would look like in the chosen size. Unfortunately, sterotesisis doesn't tell you which point sizes each font supports.
To make things easier, sererosobish provides a ruler that runs along the left edge and top edge of the current page. However, the ruler mensures in inches only, not points. This is unfortunate because printed material is almost always mensured in points.

## Power To The 64

Overall, sterpucosfon is a powerful program, offering most of the features found in desktop publishing software for the Apple Macintosh--the undisputed king of the desktop publishing realm.

Expanding the 6203 universe, seevprostsin brings the power of desktop publishing to the 64 . (


So you can code circles around the pros, eh? Well, here's your chance to prove it. It's the GEOS Programming Contest. And all it takes to win is a Commodore and your skill at programming under GEOS to win in any four categories and walk away with all kinds of prizes.

Including a check for $\$ 1,000$.
Just send us the GEOS-based program you're most proud of-on disk-by August 31, 1988. There are four categories, each with a Applications ${ }^{1}$ and Desk Accessories ${ }^{2}$ winner. Which means that there are eight first prizes. Eight second prizes. And eight thirds.

And each prize consists of lots more prizes.

## We may not be the only ones writing checks.

And that's only where the bucks start. Because if your program makes it into a GEOS Shareware Library, all kinds of satisfied users may be writing you checks.

So boot up and get down to pumping out your most professional GEOS program. Then send it in with the information required below. Who knows? We could be sending a check right back to you.

1. Applications are defined as programs which are more complex in nature, are identified by the GEOS Application File Type, are entered from and exit to the deskTop and generate their own unique data file output.
2. Desk Accessories are defined as programs which are less complex than applications, are identified by the GEOS Desk Accessory File Type, may be entered and pop-up within any application and upon exiting return the application to its prior state.

## Categories

ENTERTAINMENT - Includes entertainment and games. For example, a "Scrabble-like" game (Application Division) or a dice game (Desk Accessories Division).

EDUCATION - Primarily educational and instructional. For example, a world geography program (Applications Division) or a flash card program (Desk Accessories Division).

PRODUCTIVITY-Designs that improve personal productivity. Examples include an "outline processor" (Applications Division) or a scientific or financial calculator (Desk Accessories Division).

OPEN PROGRAMMING-Open design category that includes programs not covered in other categories. Examples include disk utilities, printer and input drivers and telecommunications programs.

## Over $\$ 25,000$ in cash and prizes!

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## Official Rules

1. 

Employees of Berkeley Softworks, Quantum Computer Services, Laser Direct, Compute!'s Gazette Magazine, their advertising and promotional agencies and their immediate families are not eligible to enter the contest.
2.

Each entry must be your original work, previously unpublished in any form. All those programs accepted will be required to affirm this in writing.
2. Contestants may enter multiple categories, but may only submit one entry per category per division (e.g. one entry in the Entertainment category Applications Division, and one entry in the Entertainment Desk Accessories Division). Regardless of the number of categories you enter, you will only be eligible to win one prize.

1. Deadline for entries is August 31, 1988. Mail entries to Compute!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406,

Greensboro, NC, 27403 Attn: GEOS Programming Contest.
Acceptance of an entry shall not create any implication that the entry has been received and reviewed by Berkeley Softworks or has been used in any way in product development.
6. Judging will be performed by the staff of Compute!'s Gazette Magazine. The decisions of the judges are final in all respects. This includes decisions regarding creativity, similarity among entries and general suitability.
7 Entries become the property of Berkeley
. Softworks, which reserves the right to adapt use or publish all entries received. Entries may become part of a "shareware" library to be distributed by Berkeley Softworks, Compute!'s Gazette and Quantum Computer Services. As part of each submission, contestants should include in the program their name, address and a "user fee" amount for satisfied users to send a discretionary payment.
8. Entries may be written in any programming language but must be a GEOS based program supporting the GEOS file structure and be executable from the GEOS deskTop or a GEOS application. Whichever language is chosen, the code must be a self-standing program that can be run by someone who does not own the language. We must be able to legally distribute the program without incurring licensing fees or any other obligations to the maker of the language.
9. Entries must be submitted on $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ floppy
J. disks in $1541 / 1571$ tormat. The following should be clearly marked on both the printout and the disk:
A. Contestant's name, address and phone number.
B. Category and division for the entry. C. Intended use for the program.

Entries must be accompanied by a description which explains how to use the program and what it does.

This contest is void where prohibited by law. All federal, state and local taxes are the sole responsibility of the winners.

## General Conditions

- Entries will be judged on creativity, originality, interface consistency with other GEOS programs and error-free quality of the code.
- Make sure your mailer will protect your disk from damage. Affix sufficient first class postage. Mail your printout, disk and official entry blank to the above printout, disk and official entry biank to the above address in time to reach Compute!'s G - Winners will be announced by October, 1988.

Sponsored by Berkeley Softworks and Compute!'s Gazette.


## Larry Cotton

Over the last couple months, we've learned how to use BASIC's RND function to simulate tossing coins and rolling dice. We even used it to create simple multiplication drill problems.

This month we'll begin a more complete and practical math drill program which covers addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. It will even be able to accommodate any level of difficulty you wish.

In the process, we'll review many of the BASIC commands we've already learned, and we'll also find a few new uses for RND.

But first, let's consider a few questions left over from last month: why a statement like $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$ is necessary to generate different random numbers each time a program is run, how one string can be less than or greater than another, and why we asked for string instead of numeric input.

## How RND Works

To answer the first question as simply as possible, computers generate random numbers by starting with a seed number and then performing certain mathematical operations on it to get a new number. Afterward, each random number is used as the seed for the next number.

Commodore computers generate random numbers in three ways, each one causing a different seed to be used. Enter and run this BASIC program which will generate random numbers from 0 to 1 :

```
10 X=1
2\sigma PRINT RND(X):GOTO2\sigma
```

The value in parentheses determines the seed which creates the random number. When $X$ is any positive number, the initial seed is the same each time the computer is switched on, and the same se-
quence of random numbers will result. This is rarely useful.

Now change line 10 as follows and run the program again.

## $10 x=0$

When $X$ is zero, RND gets its seed values from a timer (or clock) which is built into the computer. Those values are constantly changing, so new ones will be generated each time the computer is turned on. Unfortunately, certain values never appear in the seed, so this method is less successful than it should be.

Change line 10 by assigning $X$ any negative value, and run the program once more.
$16 \mathrm{x}=-1$
A negative value for $X$ will give you-surprisingly-a predetermined, nonrandom number. Programs which use RND can be debugged by setting up the seed with $\operatorname{RND}(-\chi)$, then using $\operatorname{RND}(X)$ to generate a series of predictable numbers.

Fortunately, there is a way to generate truly random numbers (or at least numbers which behave very much the way mathematicians expect random numbers to behave). The method is a combination of the above techniques: Use a value from the computer's internal clock, but make it negative.

One of the computer's internal timers constantly counts in sixtieths of a second from the time you turn on the computer until you turn it off. You can see the increasing values in that timer by entering and running this one-line program (type NEW first):

## 10 PRINT TI:GOTOIO

TI is a BASIC function which we'll cover later. (Note that TI is a reserved BASIC keyword-you should never try to use it as a variable.) TI's value varies according to
how long the computer has been on, so all we have to do is put TI in the parentheses and make it negative:
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$
In summary, include a line like the one above (using any numeric variable) to initialize the random seed, and then use RND $(X)$, where $X$ is any positive number.

## Comparing Strings

The second question-how strings can be compared-is somewhat easier to explain. Look in a reference guide for a table of CHR\$ (character string) codes. These are the ASCII values which are built into the computer for every number, letter, and symbol that the computer recognizes.

Note that A's ASCII (or CHR\$) code is $65 ; \mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ is $66 ; \mathrm{C}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ is 67 , and so on. (To some extent, ASCII codes are common to all computers, from home computers to supercomputers.) Type NEW, enter, and run this short program:

[^6]In line 30, the computer compares the ASCII code for the first character in A\$ (which is $L$ ) to the ASCII code for the first character in $B \$$ (which is $M$ ).

Since 76 is less than 77 , the entire string $\mathrm{A} \$$ is deemed to be less than $\mathrm{B} \$$ and the word LESS is printed. Now change line 20 :
$2 \theta$ B $\$=$ "LARK"
The ASCII codes in the first positions are equal, so the computer moves on and compares the second letter in each of the words. These letters are also equal, so the computer compares the letters in the third position. Since all the letters are the same in both words, the IF will fail and the word LESS will not get printed.

Now change line 10:
10 AS="LARD"
You just made the fourth ASCII code in A\$ less than the fourth ASCII code in $\mathrm{B} \$$, so $\mathrm{A} \$$ will again be less than $\mathrm{B} \$$.

Since string comparisons work on a character by character basis, string comparisons can be used to alphabetize words. Change lines 10 and 20 again:
10 AS= "MMXY"
20 BS="MMYX"
Although both strings contain the same letters, $A \$$ is less than $B \$$.

## Numeric vs. String INPUT

The last question asks why we used string input in a math program. Here are the relevant lines from last month's program:

```
110 PRINT:PRINT M "X" N "= ";
120 INPUT ANSWERS
130 IF ANSWERS > "9" OR ANSWER
    $ < "\emptyset" THEN PRINT "{3 UP}"
    : GOTO110
140 IF ANSWERS = "" GOTO300
```

Line 120 could have been:
120 INPUT AN
But in order to eliminate unwanted answers, line 130 would have to be:

```
13@ IF AN < OR AN > 9 THEN P
    RINT "{3 UP}":GOTO 110
```

Line 140 sent the program to the routine starting at line 300, which printed the score if only the RETURN key was pressed. How could this have been done using numeric input?

```
140 IF AN \(=0\) THEN 300
```

This won't always work, because sometimes the answer to a problem is 0 . In those cases, the program would jump to the printscore routine. This is a sloppy technique for exiting a program.

And if anything other than numbers were typed in, the user would encounter the arcane message REDO FROM START. Again, poor technique.

Summary: The safest way to gather user input of more than one character is INPUT ANSWER\$ (or whatever string variable you choose). Then, if you need numbers, use the VAL function to convert the string to a number.

## A Math Drill Program

A complete math drill program should be able to generate problems which use all four basic math functions: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The user should also be able to choose which multiplication or division table he or she wants to be drilled in. Other features could be a colorcoded association with right and wrong answers and the option to vary the skill level.

Let's start with a white border, blue background, and white printing:

```
10 POKE53280,1:POKE53281,6
15 POKE646,1:REM POKE 241,1 FO
    R THE }12
```

Now clear the screen:
20 PRINT "\{CLR\}"
Just to make the program more personalized, let's see who's using the program:
30 INPUT "WHAT'S YOUR FIRST NA ME";NS

We want some response, so add this line:
40 IF $N \$=" \|$ THEN 20
If the user doesn't enter a name, this sends control back to the line where the screen is cleared and the message is reprinted. Once the user has entered a name, we want to print the name and the words "Math Practice" on the screen. It would be nice if it were all centered horizontally.

To center a line, we can use the TAB function to print the heading a certain amount from the left screen margin. However, that amount will vary according to length of the name that's typed in. Enter this line, which uses the length of $N \$$ to get our TAB value $L$.
$50 \mathrm{~L}=2 \sigma-($ (LEN $(\mathrm{N} \$+16) / 2)$
Clear the screen again and move the cursor down four lines:
60 PRINT "\{CLR\}"
70 FOR T=1 TO 4: PRINT: NEXT
Now, using L, which we found in line 50 , print the headline and move the cursor down one line:
80 PRINT TAB(L)"\{RVS\}"NS"'S MA TH PRACTICE\{OFE\}"
90 PRINT
It's time to let the user choose which math operation to practice.

Use the TAB function to print the choices in the middle of the screen:

```
16\varnothing PRINT TAB(13)"1. ADD"
11\varnothing PRINT TAB(13)"2. SUBTRACT"
120 PRINT TAB(13)"3. MULTIPLY"
13\emptyset PRINT TAB(13)"4. DIVIDE"
140 PRINT TAB(12) "WHICH NUMBER
    ?"
```

Since we want only one of four responses, use a GET statement:

150 GET AS: IF AS < "1" OR AS >
"4" THEN 15ø
We'll finish up next month. If you've been typing in these program lines, save them at this stage on disk or tape with the name you have chosen.

It's possible (and is a good idea) to run this program even though it's not finished. When you write a program, it's a good idea to test as much of each phase as often as possible. Sometimes testing a phase will require you to write extra code which will be removed as the remainder of the program is written. At other times, the phase can be tested without extra support code. In any case, testing each phase of a program as it is completed can save you a lot of headaches further down the line. It's a lot easier to test and debug part of a program than it is a whole program.

Here's a challenge for ambitious beginners: Try to finish the program yourself. Then compare your version to the one in next month's column.

## Moving?

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## Jim Butterfield <br> Contributing Editor

Handling disk or tape data files requires two levels of programming. On the first level, you must open the file before starting and close it when you are finished. These actions usually take place just once. On the second level, you must "connect" with the file and then read or write the desired data. This happens many times during a program: We connect with the file as needed and disconnect from it to perform other tasks.

Whenever possible, I like to open and close files in BASIC. It's easier that way. Since these commands are used only once, opening and closing files in BASIC doesn't really slow down the program.

I convert the actual data han-dling-connecting, reading, writing, and disconnecting-to machine language for speed. BASIC's GET\# statement is slow and clumsy. The INPUT\# command is faster, but suffers from a number of restrictions: You can't input commas, colons, or CHR\$(0)'s, and you're limited to a maximum input of 80 characters. So I use machine language for smooth, fast file handling.

## An Example Program

Let's write a short program that reads sequential disk files. The program will send its output to the screen, but in such a way that you easily can redirect it to a printer or even to another file.

Using BASIC, we'll open the input file as file 1 and open the output file as file 2. All the machine language program needs to know is that it's receiving data from file 1 and sending it to file 2 . Assuming that we have already written the BASIC portion of our program, let's plan the machine language section.

First, our machine language program connects file 1 as the cur-
rent source of input. We do this with $\begin{array}{lll}\text { LDX \#S01 } & \text {;File } 1 \\ \text { JSR CHKIN } & \text {;Setup file } 1 \text { for input }\end{array}$

CHKIN is a kernal routine accessed through the vector located at \$FFC6. This routine defines the logical file number found in register X as the current source of input (the current input channel). Now that we've connected our input file, we can get a character with the code

## JSR GETIN ;Get a character

The vector located at \$FFE4 points to the kernal routine GETIN. Like BASIC's GET command, GETIN inputs one character. In this case, the character received is placed safely into register A (perhaps not that safe, but we'll pick up on that in a moment).

## End Of File?

Let's plan ahead: Later, our program will need to check whether it has reached the end of the input file. As in BASIC, we'll check the system's status variable ST. But the program can't wait too long, or the status may change due to some other activity, such as the output of our character to the screen. So we'll read ST now and use it later.

ST is found at address $\$ 90$ (decimal 144) on the 64,128 , Plus/4, 16, and VIC-20. It can be found at $\$ 96$ on earlier Commodore machines. To read and save the current file status, we use the code
LDX $\$ 90 \quad$;Read file status PHP ;Save status on stack

Whenever you load a value into a register, certain flags are set in the computer's status register. (Do not confuse the processor's status register with the ST variable located at \$90.) In the LDX instruction above, the status register's zero flag is set if location $\$ 90$ contains a value of 0 . To save the current zero-or-nonzero status of location \$90, we PHP (PusH Processor status) to store the flag on the stack until we need it.

## Sending Output

Now that we have a character, we need to output it to the screen-or more accurately, output it to file 2. Before we can output the character, however, we have to disconnect the input channel using the kernal subroutine CLRCHN, located at \$FFCC. (Don't ask why. Eight-bit Commodore computers just seem to require it.)

When calling the disconnect routine, we must be careful. Calling CLRCHN destroys the contents of register A. In order not to lose the character in register A, we push it onto the stack.

## PHA ;Save character <br> JSR CLRCHN ;Disconnect input channel

The stack now contains two things: the character we've just received and the processor status. When we start to pull things off the stack, the first thing we will get is the last thing we put there-in other words, the character.

Output is straightforward. We connect to the output file, retrieve the character from the stack, send the character to the screen, and clear the output channel:

| LDX | \#2 | ;File 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| JSR | CHKOUT | ;Setup file 2 for output |
| PLA |  | ;Retrieve character |
| JSR | CHROUT | ;Output character |
| JSR | CLRCHN | ;Disconnect output |
|  |  | channel |

Two more kernal routines are used here: CHKOUT, pointed to by \$FFC9, defines an output channel; and CHROUT, pointed to by \$FFD2, outputs the character in register A.

Is there more data available to be read from the input channel? To check, we use the following code:

| PLP | ;Get status |
| :--- | :--- |
| BEQ | START |
| RTS | ;Branch if not end of file |
| ;Return to BASIC |  |

Using PLP, we bring back the earlier status of ST from the stack. If the zero flag is set, we go back to
the start of our subroutine. If the status is not zero, we're finished, and we can return to BASIC.

Here's the final program:

```
106 DATA 162,1{6 SPACES}:REM LDX #1
110 DATA 32,198,255:REM JSR CHKIN
12ø DATA 32,228,255 :REM JSR GETIN
130 DATA 166,144{4 SPACES}:REM LDX $90
140 DATA 8{10 SPACES}:REM PHP
150 DATA 72{9 SPACES}:REM PHA
160 DATA 32,204,255 :REM JSR CLRCHN
170 DATA 162,2{6 SPACES}:REM LDX #2
180 DATA 32,201,255:REM JSR CHKOUT
190 DATA 104{8 SPACES}:REM PLA
200 DATA 32,210,255 :REM JSR CHROUT
210 DATA 32,2ø4,255:REM JSR CLRCHN
22ø DATA 40{9 SPACES}:REM PLP
230 DATA 240,226(4 SPACES}):REM BEQ START
240 DATA 96{9 SPACES}:REM RTS
250 A=828:REM USE A=2304 IN 128 MODE
260 FOR J=A TO A +3|
270 READ X
280 T=T +X
290 POKE J,X
300 NEXT J
310 IF T<>439| THEN STOP
32\sigma INPUT "FILENAME";ES
330 IE FS="" THEN STOP
340 OPEN 1,8,4,FS
350 OPEN 2,3
360 SYS A
378 CLOSE 1
380 CLOSE 2
```

When run, the program prompts you for a filename of a sequential text file. If the file is on the disk in drive 8 , it is listed to the screen. To make this routine work with tape, change the 8 in line 340 to a 1 . If you wish to send the file's output to the printer, simply change the 3 in line 350 to a 4 .

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Todd Heimarck<br>Contributing Editor

Have you ever seen a program that works just fine, but it's so slow that instead of running, it walks? This month, we'll look at ways to improve the speed of BASIC programs.

The slowest program I ever wrote was designed to alphabetize a mini-database file of more than 1200 records of 25 bytes each (about 30 K ). It ran on a VIC- 20 with an 8 K expander and a Datassette. Since the available memory was insufficient to hold all of the data, it was necessary to split the file into chunks of about $50-100$ records. To alphabetize, the program read through every file on tape, looking for names that began with the letters $A-C$. After alphabetizing, it wrote out new files called $A, B$, and $C$. Then, the user would have to rewind the tape and the program would search for names in the $D-F$ range, alphabetize them, and so on. The program finished after about 12 hours and numerous tapeswaps. When it was converted to run on the 64 with a disk drive, the program ran much faster.

## The Big Picture

Sometimes you can speed up a program by sitting back and redefining the goal. For example, let's say you're running some sort of singleelimination sports tournament (with no ties or draws). Once a player loses, he or she is out. If there are 111 entrants, how many games will be played? You could figure this way: 111 players means 55 games (one bye) for round one; 28 games for round two; then, 14, 7, 3 (one bye), 2, and 1. It would be easy to write a short loop that continually divides by two.

Now look at the problem from a different perspective. If you begin with 111 players and end with one champion, there must be 110 los-
ers, each of whom loses exactly one game. Thus, the answer is 110 losers, 110 games. For any number of players $X$, the number of games in a single-elimination tournament is $X-1$. This solution is simpler, faster, and more elegant than the brute force loop. Looking at the big picture isn't a programming technique; it's a problem-solving technique.

## Eliminating Bottlenecks

A second way to speed up programs is to identify and eliminate bottlenecks. The three major problem areas with the alphabetizing program mentioned above were: first, lack of memory; second, the slow speed (and lack of random access) of the tape drive; and third, the slow bubble sort algorithm.

Moving the program to a Commodore 64 solved the memory problem-all of the variables could fit into memory at the same time. Transferring the data from tape to disk eliminated the second problem. In these cases, the speed up was a result of faster equipment.

The primary flaw of bubble sorts is that when you double the size of the list to be alphabetized, you quadruple the time it takes to sort the list. Bubble sorts are relatively easy to program, but they're awfully slow. Switching over to a quick sort or a Shell sort would give much better results. This is one example of a bottleneck that can be fixed by a better algorithm.

## Tweaking And Tricks

As programmers progress from beginners to accomplished virtuosos, they learn various useful tidbits and morsels. Techniques for making programs run faster can sometimes be found, among other places, in the "Hints \& Tips" column. There isn't space in this column to list dozens of tips, but here's one example. Run the following program (it works on any eight-bit Commo-
dore computer):

```
EG 10 TI$="\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset"
GJ 2\emptyset FORJ=1TO1ØØ\emptyset: K=555/32:NE
        XT
PP 3\emptyset T=TI:PRINT T/6\emptyset "SECONDS
```

Line 10 resets the jiffy clock. Line 20 divides 32 into 555 , repeating the loop 1000 times. Line 30 prints out the time, which on a 128 in 64 mode was 9.5 seconds.

Change line 20 slightly:
EG 1ø TIS="øøøøøø"
XS 20 FORJ=1TO1øøø:K=555.ø/32. Ø: NEXT
PP $30 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TI}:$ PRINT T/6 6 "SECONDS
Now, we're dividing 555.0/ 32.0 instead of $555 / 32$. The calculation is the same, but the time has jumped up to 15.7 seconds.

Finally, add line 15 and change 20 again:
EG $1 \varnothing$ TI\$="øøøøøø"
RP $15 \mathrm{~L}=555: \mathrm{M}=32$
SK 2 FORJ=1TO1Øø日: K=L/M: NEXT
PP $30 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TI}$ : PRINT $\mathrm{T} / 60$ "SECONDS
Note that variables $L$ and $M$ have been defined as 555 and 32, and the calculation is $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{M}$. In this case, the time is cut to only 5.2 seconds, almost twice as fast as the first program and three times faster than the second.

When you ask BASIC to calculate $555 / 32$, it has to analyze the characters in the line to figure out which numbers are in the ones, tens, and hundreds places, and so on. The ASCII characters are then translated into a floating-point representation of the number, which enables the computer to make the calculation. If the numbers 555 and 32 are inside the FOR-NEXT loop, BASIC has to make this translation 1000 times. If you put the numbers into variables outside the loop, the translation occurs only once. By understanding a little about how BASIC handles its tasks, you can cut seconds (or minutes) from a program's running time.

Barry L. Camp

Speed up BASIC with this short utility that adds a dynamic new dimension to the POKE command. For the Commodore 64, 128, Plus/4, and 16.

Many programs use BASIC's POKE command. Since it lets you alter any byte of your computer's memory, it's a handy command that makes up for most of the commands that the designers left out of BASIC. POKE is often used to control graphics and sound effects. In addition, POKE can be used to place machine language programs into memory, which are then started with the SYS command.

The POKE command can affect only one byte at a time, however, so it is slow. A FOR/NEXT loop that POKEs a large machine language program into memory can take a long time to execute.
"Power POKE" alters the syntax of the POKE command to make it more versatile. The new syntax is POKE addr,byte [byte,byte, ... byte]

The standard syntax still works for POKE statements, but Power POKE allows additional values to follow the first two. These values are POKEd into successive locations, one right after another. For example, these two lines:

## 10 FOR $X=1024$ TO 1029: READ Y: POKE X,Y: NEXT

20 DATA $72,69,76,76,79,33$
can be simplified to just one with Power POKE:
10 POKE 1024,72,69,76,76,79,33
As you can see, Power POKE eliminates the need for nearly all of the code associated with BASIC loaders (such as FOR/NEXT and READ), making your programs more efficient and easier to read.

## Typing It In

Power POKE is written in BASIC. Type in the Power POKE loader. Be sure to type in the correct program for your machine. Program 1 is for the 64 ; Program 2 is for the 128; and Program 3 is for the Plus/4 and 16. After you've finished entering the program, save a copy to tape or disk.

Once installed, Power POKE is in the system to stay. The only practical way to disable it is to shut the computer off. If you write programs that use the special Power POKE syntax, you'll need to install Power POKE before running your programs.

With a little imagination, Power POKE can be used in many different situations. A two-byte memory pointer (vector) can be set up easily, like this:
POKE vector address, low byte, high byte

A mapping book such as Mapping the Commodore 64 or Mapping the Commodore 128 (COMPUTE! Books) should give you other ideas. For instance, you might find Power POKE useful for stuffing the keyboard buffer and setting the sound registers.
See program listings on page 94.

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## computing fior fanilies

## What Type Of Person Likes Computers?

## Fred D'Ignazio <br> Contributing Editor

Why do you like your computer?
John Updike, in his novel, Roger's Version (Knopf, 1986), presents the view that computer enthusiasts are "things persons" rather than "people persons."

According to Updike, we computerphiles get our kicks working with machines, plastic models, stamp collections, and other inanimate objects. If we have a choice, we will always choose spending time with some thing rather than with another person.

He may be right. Take me, for instance. I'm a writer. Writers are notorious loners. I spend my days cloistered away with my word processor, far from the hubbub of clamoring offices, downtown commuting, and other people. I have chosen to spend my days with a thing (my computer) rather than with other human beings.

How about you? Why do you like computers? Do your reasons reveal the kind of person you are?

## Personality Types

Recently I asked a large number of people why they liked computers. Their responses placed them into six general personality categories:

- puzzle solver
- organizer
- escape artist
- teacher
- conversationalist
- toy collector

Puzzle solvers are people who love solving riddles and problems. Computers provide them with an unending supply of new problems and puzzles to solve-for example, how to make software work, how to code a program, how to plug in a new circuit card, how to format a disk, how to recover data that has
been lost, and so on.
Organizers are people who can't stand chaos and who want to put their lives in order. They use their computers to file telephone numbers, type their letters, inventory their household goods, create calendars and "To Do" lists, and plan schedules. "A place for everything, and everything in its place." The computer becomes a tireless secretary to the organizer. No job is too tough, no piece of information is too trivial to be captured and filed.

The escape artist loves computers because, like romance novels, science-fiction movies, and soap operas, computers offer a means to escape from the humdrum world into a new world of danger, adventure, and intrigue. Escape artists play computer games-text adventures, shoot-'em-ups, and simulators. A computer game is the ultimate flying carpet. It transforms the average guy into a motorcycle racer, a stunt pilot, or a master detective. Unlike other media, the computer personalizes adventures and molds them around the player and his or her secret desires.

Teachers love computers because they see what computers can do for kids. Teachers have witnessed dozens of success stories where a poorly motivated student suddenly catches fire and becomes a better student, all because of a computer. They have watched kids with computers write better, improve their mathematical and prob-lem-solving skills, and become better communicators. They have seen dropouts and special kids use computers as a doorway to peer acceptance and academic success.

The conversationalist likes computers because a computer is "someone" to talk to. Conversationalists are incredibly social types. They have a desire to communicate, share their ideas, listen, and respond. They love to interact.

The computer is an addiction for conversationalists. Every time it updates the picture on its screen, flashes a new message, or obeys a command, it feeds the conversationalist in subtle but powerful ways. The conversationalist loves to use the computer to reach other people online via bulletin boards, information services, E-mail, and so on. And when other humans are not available, the conversationalist is content to type things into the computer, rejoicing quietly in the computer's prompt reply. For the conversationalist, the computer is always listening.

Last we have the toy collector. Toy collectors come in all varieties. There are boat collectors, book collectors, jewelry collectors, money collectors, new-house collectors, experience collectors, and so on. A computer collector is just a hightech offshoot of the toy collector. Along with his computer collection he may also have several stereos, walkmen, boom boxes, synthesizers, CB radios, VCRs, and video cameras. Anything high-tech, state-of-the-art, will do-just so it's electronic.

From the list above, it's hard to tell if Updike is right. Some of the personalities listed tend to be people persons, others are things persons. So, I repeat, why do you like computers? Are you one of the types above, or are you something new? Please write me and let me know. Write to:
Fred D'Ignazio
c/o COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE
324 West Wendover Ave., Suite 200
Greensboro, NC 27408

# Key Clicker 

John Walker

Enrich your computer with one of three personalities. This unusual and useful program adds three different keyclick sounds to the 64 and 128.

The sound of keyclicks, heard when someone is typing on a keyboard, is a matter of personal taste-some people like them, and some people don't. While keyclicks may annoy some people, they help others type more accurately.

It should be no suprise, then, that some computers have keyclicks and others don't. The Commodore 64 and 128 keyboards don't have keyclicks, but you can add them with "Key Clicker." The three different sounds featured in the program let you choose the click that fits your mood.


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Outside Michigan 1.800-258-0028 through line 250, then substitute lines 300-360 (Program 2) before saving the program.

When you're ready to use Key Clicker, load the program and type RUN. You'll be presented with three options: computer, typewriter, and dramatic. Each time you press a key, the computer option makes a highpitched "boop" sound just like the computers did in 1950's science-fiction movies. The typewriter option makes your computer sound like a manual typewriter. Finally, the dramatic option is similar to the typewriter option, but each press of the RETURN key sounds a deep "boom."

Type in the option of your choice, and Key Clicker will be activated. The program will continue to work until the machine is reset, or until some other program uses the SID sound chip. Note that the 128 version stores the machine language routine in the tape buffer; tape operations will write over it.
See program listings on page 87.

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## bugoswetter

－Several readers have had trouble typing in＂Mosaic＂（February）．The line following line 370 should be 380 ，not line 30 ．The corrected line， including checksum，should be

## SS $38 \varnothing$ POKE198，$\varnothing$

－In last month＇s＂Bug－Swatter，＂we noted our suspicion that＂Delta War＂（January）has a bug．Our sus－ picions were confirmed．Below is a short machine language routine to correct it．Type in the program be－ low using＂MLX＂（found elsewhere in this issue）．Be sure to save a copy to the disk containing Delta War before exiting MLX．To correct your copy of Delta War，simply type LOAD＂filename＂， 8,1 then type SYS49152．You will then be prompted for the input filename． Enter the name you used to save

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Delta War．After the file has been loaded and corrected，you will be prompted for the output filename． This filename must be different from the input filename．
STARTING ADDRESS：C $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ ENDING ADDRESS：C1C7

Cøø日：A9 日F A8 A2 08 20 BA FF 8F
 Cø1日：A9 8285 FB A9 C1 85 FC D3 C018：20 E8 C 6 A9 A1 85 FB A9 5B C020：C1 85 FC 20 E8 C 0 20 6070 C628：A5 A9 C8 85 FD A9 Cl 85 F7 C030：FE 20 F5 C 0 A9 01 A8 A2 49 C638： 0820 BA FF A9 C8 85 FB 94 Cø40：A9 Cl 85 FC 20 31 C1 A2 73 Cø48：C8 Aø Cl AD 6B C2 20 BD CD
 C058：C1 AD 6A C2 FG 63 4C 1B E6 Cø60：CØ A2 BF AØ 69 A9 628565 C668：FB A9 10 85 FC A9 8385 C6 C070：FD A9 10 85 FE 20 3C Cl 68 C078：A9 10 8D 92 10 A9 9D 8D 94 C080： 83 10 A9 AE 85 FB A9 Cl D8 C 088 ：85 FC 20 E8 C $\quad 20$ 60 A5 8B C090：A9 1985 FD A9 C2 85 FE 20 C098：20 F5 C 0 A9 01 A2 08 A 0 9D C $\emptyset A \emptyset: \emptyset \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset$ BA FF A9 1985 FB 3A C0A8：A9 C2 85 FC 20 31 C1 A2 1C C日B曰：19 AИ C2 AD 6B C2 20 BD 7E C6B8：FF A9 0185 FB A9 $98 \quad 85 \quad 39$ CgC $: F C$ A9 FB A2 $\mathrm{C} \emptyset$ Ag 1920 AF C $\quad C 8: D 8$ FF $26 \quad 99$ C1 AD 6A C2 A7 CØD0：Fの．63 4C $82 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad 20$ E7 FF 93 C0D8：A9 BC 85 FB A9 Cl 85 FC 2B


 CØF8：ø0 85 FB A9 0285 FC Bl C7 Cl0g：FB $91 \mathrm{FD} \mathrm{Fg} \mathrm{g}_{3} \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{Dg} \mathrm{F7} 89$ C108：6日 A2 日F 20 C 6 FF 20 CF 8 E C110：FF 日A 日A 日A 日A 8D 6A C2 16 C118：20 CF FF 29 日F ØD 6A C2 76 C120：8D 6A C2 20 CF FF C9 6D 7E C128：Fg 63 4C $23 \mathrm{Cl} 2 \sigma \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{FF}$ C8 C130：60．A 6 FF C8 B1 FB D $\emptyset \mathrm{FB}$ B3 C138：8C 6B C2 60 8E 6C C2 8C 73 C140：6D C2 18 8A 65 FB 85 FB F8 C148：98 65 FC 85 FC 18 8A 65 2C C150：FD 85 FD 9865 FE 85 FE AE C158：A $0 \emptyset \mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{FB} 91 \mathrm{FD}$ C6 FB 30 C160：A5 FB C9 FF D 02 C6 FC 08 C168：C6 FD A5 FD C9 FF DG 8255 C170：C6 FE CE 6C C2 D 6 E3 CE A7 C178：6D C2 AD 6D C2 C9 FF Dø FD C180：D9 60 93 GD 1244454 C C4 C188：54 $41 \begin{array}{llllllll}50 & 57 & 41 & 52 & 20 & 52 & E 5\end{array}$ C190：45 50 41 49 52 20 50 52 8D

 ClA8：46 49 4C 45 3A 日g 6D 4E BA $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { C1B } & : 55 & 54 & 50 & 55 & 54 & 20 & 46 & 49\end{array} 4 \mathrm{C}$ C1B8：4C 45 3A g OD 41 4C 4C 4D ClCg：2g 44 4F $4 \mathrm{E} 45 \quad 21$ ØD g $\quad 4 \mathrm{FC}$
－＂Sprint II＂（January）also fell prey to the MLX lister bug．Type in the program below using MLX and
save a copy to the disk containing the corrupted copy of Sprint II． Type LOAD＂filename＂$, 8,1$ and then type SYS49152；then follow the prompts as explained above．
STARTING ADDRESS：C $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
ENDING ADDRESS：CIDE
Cø日ø：A9 日F A8 A2 08 20 BA FF 8F
 C010：A9 9685 FB A9 Cl 85 FC D8 C018： 20 FC C 0 A9 B5 85 FB A9 01 C日20：Cl 85 FC 20 FC C $\quad 20 \quad 6011$ C028：A5 A9 DC 85 FD A9 Cl 85 7A C030：FE $20 \quad 09 \mathrm{Cl}$ A9 01 A8 A2 BB C038：08 20 BA FF A9 DC 85 FB E4 Cø40：A9 C1 85 FC 2045 Cl A2 C3 Cஏ48：DC Aø C1 AD 7F C2 20 BD 78 C050：FF A9 06 20 D5 FF 20 1D 4A C658：Cl AD 7E C2 Fg 03 4C 1B 69 C060：C $\emptyset$ A2 $94 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset 11 \mathrm{~A} 941 \quad 85 \mathrm{BE}$ C668：FB A9 8685 FC A9 428514 C070：FD A9 $86 \quad 85 \mathrm{FE} 20 \quad 50 \mathrm{Cl} 5 \mathrm{~F}$ C678：A9 8B 8D $41 \quad 86$ A9 A9 8D 33 C080： 42 86 A9 4C 8D D2 97 A9 4F C088： 90 8D D3 97 A9 FF 8D D4 E6 C090：97 A9 g8 8D D5 97 A9 C2 44 C098：85 FB A9 Cl 85 FC 20 FC 8A C曰A ：C $\emptyset \quad 20 \quad 60$ A5 A9 2D 85 FD FB CดA8：A9 C2 85 FE 20 Ø9 C1 A9 A2
 C日B8：A9 2D 85 FB A9 C2 85 FC 2B CgCg： $20 \quad 45 \mathrm{Cl}$ A2 2D Ag C2 AD 25
 CøD 0：FB A9 8085 FC A9 FB A2 4C CØD8：D5 A 97 2ø D8 FF 20 1D 86 CøEg：C1 AD 7E C2 Fg g3 4C 96 6D C0E8：C 0 20 E7 FF A9 D 085 FB 67 CØFの：A9 C1 85 FC $2 \emptyset$ FC C C A2 51
 C1冋日：Fg Ø6 20 D2 FF C8 D 0 F6 6A C108：60 A 00 A9 9085 FB A9 36 C110：02 85 FC Bl FB 91 FD F 0 C 3 C118： 03 C8 D 0 F7 60 A2 日F 20 B4 C120：C6 FF 20 CF FF gA 日A 日A 4E C128：日A 8D 7E C2 20 CF FF 2979
 C138：CF FF C9 ØD F 0 03 4C 3711 C140：Cl 20 CC FF 60 A 0 FF C8 94 C148：B1 FB Dg FB 8C 7F C2 60 C5 C150：8E 80 C2 8C 81 C2 18 8A 2E C158： $65 \mathrm{FB} 85 \mathrm{FB} 98 \quad 65 \mathrm{FC} 85 \mathrm{D} 7$ C160：FC 18 8A 65 FD 85 FD 98 AA C168：65 FE 85 FE A 00 Bl FB 63 C176：91 FD C6 FB A5 FB C9 FF 85 C178：Dg 62 C6 FC C6 FD A5 FD 65 C18日：C9 FF DØ 62 C6 FE CE 80 73 C188：C2 DG E3 CE 81 C2 AD 81 FE C190：C2 C9 FF DØ D9 60 93 6D 79 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 198: 12 & 53 & 50 & 52 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 20 & 75\end{array}$ ClA ： 49 49 2065245 C1A8：52 20 Ø 50 C1B6：4D 2E ØD 日D Øø ØD 49 4E ED C1B8：5 $5055 \quad 54 \quad 2046494 C \quad 45$ 7B
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ClC8：} 54 & 2 \emptyset & 46 & 49 & 4 C & 45 & 3 A & \emptyset \emptyset & C 7\end{array}$



# Mirrors 

Paul Carlson

Here's a program that produces an everchanging, lightning-fast kaleidoscopic display in hi-res mode on the 64.

This graphics program creates entrancing, constantly changing designs on the 64's high-resolution screen. Because the program is written entirely in machine language, you must enter it using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you are asked for the starting and ending addresses for the data that you'll be entering. Respond with the following values:
Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 0E08
When you've finished typing in the data, be sure to save a copy to disk or tape before leaving MLX. "Mirrors" is loaded and run just like a BASIC program.

## A Screen Full Of Mirrors

When run, the program clears the screen and begins to create its display. It's divided into four quadrants; inside each quadrant, a graceful series of lines moves in a continuously changing pattern. Since each quadrant mirrors the others, the result is pleasingly symmetrical. Press any key to terminate the program and return to BASIC.

## How It Works

The 64 uses a complicated addressing scheme for bitmapped graphics. To calculate the address of the memory location that corresponds to the pixel being plotted, you might use the equation
$\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{BASE}+320^{*} \mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 8)+8^{*} \mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8)+(\mathrm{Y}$ AND 7)
where BASE is the address of the high-resolution screen in memory, and $X$ and $Y$ are the horizontal and vertical coordinates of the pixel. It is very common for programmers to use such an equation to calculate the value of V each time a pixel is plotted. This uses an unnecessary amount of time, however, since it does not make use of the fact that every pixel on a plotted line is adjacent to the previously plotted pixel.

Mirrors uses the above equation only once to plot the first pixel on the line. After the first pixel is plotted, only the value of V has to be changed for the remaining
pixels. To compute the address of the remaining pixels in a line, the following logic is used:
If $X$ increases, then if ( $X$ AND 7) $=0$, then $V=V+8$
If $X$ decreases, then if ( $X$ AND 7) $=7$, then $V=V-8$
If Y increases, then if $(\mathrm{Y}$ AND 7) $=0$, then $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+313$ otherwise $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+1$
If Y decreases, then if $(\mathrm{Y}$ AND 7) $=7$, then $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-313$ otherwise $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-1$
This method of calculating pixel locations is much faster than the conventional method.
See program listing on page 94.



Dave Crook
This powerful, full-featured data-file program is packed with commercial-quality features. With it, you can custom design your own record formats for any type of information you'd like to store. You can add, delete, modify, sort, load, save, and view your data by using easy-to-follow menu commands. And if this isn't enough, you can even generate printed reports and labels in any format you wish. For the 64 with disk drive. A Commodore $1525 /$ MPS $-801 / 803$ or compatible printer is recommended.
"Speed File" is a data-file program that allows you to design creative, customized screens for entering and viewing records. It's written in machine language for maximum speed. With Speed File, records can be added, deleted, modified, sorted, saved to disk, or viewed on the screen. And Speed File's printing option lets you custom design printer formats and even print labels. With Speed File, you can organize your stamp collection, VCR tape library, address file, or just about any collection of information you might want to catalog.

Since Speed File is written in machine language, you'll need to enter it with "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. Here are the
values to use for Speed File
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting address: } & 0801 \\ \text { Ending address: } & 22 B 8\end{array}$
Ending address: 22B8
Follow the MLX instructions carefully, and be sure to save a copy of the Speed File data before leaving MLX. Although written in machine language, Speed File can be loaded and run just like a BASIC program, so to get started, simply load the program and type RUN.

## Creating A Format

When you first run Speed File, you'll see the main menu on your screen. From this menu, you can design a file, read a file from disk, write the current file to disk, call the function menu or print menu, sort, quit, or view a disk directory. Understanding the three menus-main, function, and print-is the key to using Speed File. First we'll look at
the steps to create a record format, and then we'll examine the commands found in each of the menus.

The first choice on the main menu is D-Design New File, and the first time you use Speed File, this is exactly what you'll need to do. So, press D at the main menu to begin the creation process. A nonblinking cursor will appear on the fourth screen line. Note that the bottom screen line and the top three lines are reserved for messages. You can use all the screen lines in between these areas for your screen format. During the designing process, the keyboard is fully active, which gives you maximum flexibility in editing and moving the cursor around the screen but may cause problems if you aren't careful. The screen will scroll if the cursor is moved below the bottom line, or it will clear if you press CLR, so be careful as you design your record format.

Each item in your record will have two parts: a field titleNAME, for example-and a place where field data (each person's name, from the previous example) will go. Field titles, or any other information you desire, may be placed anywhere outside the field areas by simply typing the title you
want. For example, simply type NAME: where you'd like NAME to appear on the screen. To define the field information, use the CTRL-9 key combination followed by spaces. These spaces will appear in reverse video. (You can cancel reverse video with CTRL-0.) Be sure to leave enough spaces for the longest item of information you expect that field to hold. If, for example, you expect the longest name in your file to be 20 characters, make the name field 20 characters wide. Although there's no limit on the length of a field, the combined length of all fields cannot exceed 255 characters. There is a limit of 15 fields per record.

When you've finished designing a screen format, press the uparrow key. The screen will display your creation and prompt you to verify that this is the way you want your screen format to appear. If you're not pleased with the format, press N. Next, decide either to quit or to edit the screen. If you quit (by pressing Q ) all the information entered will be erased. If you choose to edit, press E. The cursor will reappear and you can make changes. When you're satisfied with the screen, press Y. Speed File will check your format, and if you haven't exceeded the limit of 15 fields, you'll be prompted for a filename.

Enter a name for the file and press RETURN. This is the last step in designing the file. The main menu will return to the screen, and you'll be ready to start adding records. Now, we'll take a look at each of the main menu's commands.

## Main Menu Commands

D. Starts a new file. If there is already a file in memory, you'll get a message that will ask you to choose either to save or to discard the current file. Press S to save the file or D to discard it. In either case, the main menu will return with no apparent action taken. However, if you discard the file, the current filename is no longer displayed on the bottom screen line when the menu returns. You're now free to create another file.

When there's no file in memory, pressing D at the main menu will bring up the screen to design a format.
R. Reads in a file from disk. Enter a
filename at the prompt and press RETURN. The disk status will be displayed after the load. When a file is in memory and R is pressed, you'll be asked to save or discard the current file.
W. Writes the current file to disk. Use a filename not already included on the disk. The current filename displayed on the bottom screen line will serve to remind you of the last filename used during disk operations. You can cancel the Read and Write functions by simply pressing RETURN at the filename prompts.
F. Displays the function key menu. (This is discussed in detail below.)
P. Displays the print menu (also discussed in detail below).
S. Sorts the file. The file can be sorted using one or two fields. (There must be at least two records in the file before it can be sorted.) The screen will show the first record in the file. Use this screen to indicate how the file should be sorted. The first field will be highlighted in white (this is an indication of which field is currently active). Use the CRSR-down key to activate the field you want to sort.

A message on the bottom screen line will tell you to select a primary sort field. You can select this field by pressing the up-arrow key when that field is highlighted.

If you're going to sort by two fields, the first field is the primary sort field. All the records with a common entry in the primary field will be grouped together, and these will then be sorted according to the second sort field.

After selecting a primary field, a prompt on the lower screen line will ask you to select a second field. Press RETURN if you don't want to sort by two fields, and the sorting process will begin. If you want a second sort field, use the CRSRdown key to activate another field and then press the up-arrow key. Sorting will begin without pressing RETURN.

Note that sorting is done in ascending order by the character's screen code. So, records will be arranged alphabetically after sorting. All data is treated as text even though some of the fields may contain numbers. Sorting by a field that contains numeric data in some records and text data in others will cause the
text-containing records to be moved below the numeric records in the file. This happens because the screen codes for alpha-characters are smaller than the numeric characters.

A problem may seem to exist when sorting by a field that contains numeric data only, but re-member-all data is handled as text. For example, the number 1001 will sort as being smaller than the number 871 , because when sorting, the records are compared one character at a time, and 1 is smaller than 8. If you allow leading spaces for numbers with fewer digits, they'll sort correctly.
Q. Exits Speed File. You'll be prompted to verify you really want to quit. Be sure to save your work before quitting.
$\$$. Displays the disk directory. The space bar may be used to pause the listing on the screen or exit to the main menu when you've finished viewing the directory.

## Function Key Menu

f1. Pressing this key once enters the record view mode. You can use this key from either the main menu or the function key menu. The first record in the file will be displayed. Further presses of f1 will display additional records in the order that they are contained in the file. Whenever the message VIEW RECORDS IN FILE is displayed at the top of the screen, the f1 key may be used to page through the file. When the end of the file is reached, the process will continue, wrapping around to the first record. When viewing records, a sequential record number will appear at the upper-left corner of the screen in the message area.
f2. This key is used to page backward through the file. You must first be in the view mode and beyond the first record for this key to be active. When the first record in the file is reached, paging will stop. f3. To add a record to the file, press f 3 either at the main menu or the function menu. The screen format you designed will be displayed, and the first field will be highlighted. Start entering your data. If you type past the end of a field, the cursor will jump to the next field, and it will be highlighted.

The CRSR-down key will acti-
vate the next field, and the cursor will be placed at the first location of that field. If you're on the last field, the cursor will move to the first. The CRSR-up key moves the cursor to the first location of the previous field on the screen and activates it.

The CRSR-left and CRSR-right keys work normally within a field, but if you move beyond the limits of a field, the cursor will jump to the next field. The RETURN key works just like CRSR-down. Nothing (including spaces) is entered by pressing RETURN. In fact, nothing is entered until the up-arrow key is pressed. So, you can go from field to field entering or editing data. When you're satisfied, enter the record as a unit by pressing the uparrow key.

The record number is displayed in the upper-left corner of this screen in the message area. After a record is entered, the record number is incremented and the fields are cleared. You can now enter another record or exit to the main menu by pressing f 7 .

Note that when entering data in a field, the INSerT key doesn't function, and the DELete key works, but in a slightly different way. When the DELete key is pressed, the cursor moves left one space and blanks out that character. The character under the original cursor position and those to the right are not affected. The DELete key will erase characters, moving left, to the first position in a field. When the cursor is on the first character of a field, the DELete key will not function.

Including punctuation marks in your records won't cause any problems. You may elect, for example, to combine a city and state in a field and separate them with a comma. Quotation marks are also allowed, as are semicolons and colons. These characters don't have the special meaning they do in BASIC.

Also, with Speed File you can enter an empty field. In fact, an entire empty record may be entered into the file, if you choose. You may want to reserve an empty record for data that you don't have at the moment and go back and fill it in later.

All the fields can be cleared by pressing f 3 . You'll start over with the same record number.
f4. When in the view mode, a re-
cord may be deleted by pressing $f 4$. The record deleted is the record currently being viewed. This is the only way a record can be deleted from the file. You can get to this record by paging through the file with f 1 or by finding it as described below. You must verify a deletion before a record is purged from the file. After deleting a record, the other records in the file are moved into the vacancy created, and as a result, you'll be viewing what was the next record in the file. If the last record in the file is deleted, the main menu will appear since there's no next record to display.
f5. If you know the number of a record, you can jump directly to it by pressing $f 5$ and entering its number at the prompt. The requested record will be displayed in viewing mode. You may page backward or forward or use any of the other options available from viewing mode from this point.

The main menu will return if the requested number is not in the file. You can cancel this function by pressing RETURN without entering a number.
f6. Use this function to search the records for a specific string. The search is a global search-all fields of all records are searched for a match to the string you specify. If you need to find a record but only know a small portion of what that record might contain, the search function will track it down. If no match is found, the main menu will appear. If a match is found, you can either continue the search for other possible records that might match or end the search and enter view mode. Press E to exit the search after a record has been found or press $C$ to search further.

The view mode will be in effect if you exit the search. The record that was found may be modified or deleted, or you can page forward or backward through the file from this point.

The search function can be canceled by pressing RETURN at the prompt without entering a search string.
f7. You can return to the main menu when in the view mode or add records by pressing f 7 . If you are adding or modifying records when f 7 is pressed, no entry in the
file will be made.
f8. While viewing a record, you can modify the data by pressing $f 8$. The top lines change to indicate that you can change the record, and the first field will be highlighted. The process is the same as adding a record. Move the cursor to where you want to make changes, and type over your old data. Press the uparrow key to enter the changes. The record view mode will be in effect after making modifications.

## Printer Menu

Three steps are required to set up a printout format. Once the process is started, you must continue through all three steps. It's best to be prepared to enter the required information by designing your report format in advance.

Press E from the printer menu to enter headings for the report. The first screen that appears is identical to the one used to enter records. Now is your only chance to exit this procedure. If you're not ready to enter the data, press f 7 and then the printer menu will appear.

A message at the top of the screen tells you to enter column headings. Enter each heading in the information field following the field's title. At first, random characters may appear in this area. Type over them to enter your headings. When you've entered the heading for a column, press the space bar to type over and eliminate any random characters remaining in the field.

Column headings will normally be titles or short descriptions of each field. Since you're typing in the same field format as when adding records, the length of the column heading is limited to the length of the field.

When you've finished typing your choices for column headings, press the up-arrow key. The headings will be entered and the fields cleared. The message at the top of the screen will prompt you to enter the column numbers.

Think of the column numbers as tab positions where you want each field to print on the paper. The first time this process is done, all the field areas will show 0's. This is the setting that will prevent a field from printing. If you want a field to print on the first column of the

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page, set the column number to 1 .
Four special keys are used to change the column numbers. To increase the tab setting, press and hold the + key. The column number will increment. To decrease a tab setting, press and hold the key. The column number will decrement. When 0 is reached, the number will wrap around to 255the largest possible tab setting.

To clear a tab, press 0 . The column number will change to 0 . This is the method used to select which fields will print. A 0 here means to exclude this field from the report. At least one field must be set to print. Don't leave all of the fields set to 0 , or you will have a problem when trying to enter the report heading.

Use the RETURN key to move from one field to the next. Press + , - , or 0 to adjust the tab setting for each field, taking care not to overlap any fields. If the first field to be printed starts in column 1 and is ten characters long, the second field on the printout cannot start in any column before column 11. Speed File will check for overlapping fields, but you should plan where you want each field to print to obtain a neat report.

Fields may be printed in any order and in any column, limited only by the setting of the printer. If your printer is capable of a maximum of 96 columns, it's up to you to design and set the tabs to keep within this limit. If it's necessary to change your printer settings to change the maximum number of columns or the print pitch, send the commands to the printer as described below.

Again, use the up-arrow key to enter the column number information after adjusting each field. The screen for entering the report header should appear next. If the column/number screen reappears, double check your tab settingsthere is an overlap of fields somewhere. If no errors are detected, the report header can be entered.

A blinking cursor will prompt you to enter a report heading. The length of the heading cannot exceed the width of the report printout. If you're only going to use 16 columns in the report, for example, the report heading is limited to 16 characters. Press RETURN to enter the heading. If you've exceeded the
limit for the length of the heading, the cursor will go back to the beginning of the input.

Now you can see the problem created by setting all of the tabs to 0 . You can't possibly have a report heading short enough to meet the length requirement. Press the RUN/ STOP-RESTORE combination if you find yourself stuck in this position and the main menu will appear.

After entering the report header, the printer menu will be shown. If you press $E$, all the information you entered will be displayed, and you'll have an opportunity to make changes. If you don't want to edit your choices, press the up-arrow key at the first two screens, followed by RETURN at the report heading screen, and all the data will remain intact.

Press P to print the report. If the information for column headings, tabs, and report heading previously have not been entered, the
report won't print. Instead, the screen for entering this data will be shown. If the printer is online and all the preparatory steps have been performed, the report will be sent to the printer.

You can interrupt printing by pressing and holding down the RUN/STOP key until printing ceases.

## Printing Labels

Speed File is also capable of printing labels. The format used is specifically designed to print the file on mail labels spaced on one-inch centers. This type of mail label will accommodate a maximum of 6 lines with 35 characters per line (with the print pitch set to 10 cpi$)$. The records will be printed one field to a line, so if you plan to use Speed File to print mail labels, the file should be set up accordingly.

Before labels can be printed, the information requested in the

## Database Terms

Databases are powerful tools for many applications. They can manage any information you need to store and retrieve. "Speed File" allows you to easily create and manage any number of files by providing easy-to-use menus and commands for creating, adding, sorting, editing, searching, and printing information.

Because Speed File is a gener-al-purpose file manager, it can be used for many applications. It's not designed to fulfill a specific purpose, so it's general enough to handle many different types of files. For example, you could create a name and address file (name, street, city, state, zip code, and phone number), a file for your garden (plant name, gestation, watering/ feeding needs, and harvest time), and a file for your library (title, author, publication date, publisher, and subject).

Each grouping of information within a file is a record. For example, "John Doe, 123 Main Street, Anywhere, USA 11111, 888-9999999" could be one record within an address file. When you enter a new name, address, and so on, you're adding another record. In

Speed File, there's no restriction to the number of records (outside of the normal limitations of computer memory and disk space), but exercise common sense when creating a file. Remember, the longer your file, the longer the search time to find a record. And if the record size is fairly small, you'll be able to fit more records into available memory.

Finally, each record contains one or more fields. In the examples above, name, street, and city are individual fields within the address file, and author and publisher are fields in the library file.

Think of the structure as a recipe card box. The entire collection of cards is the file. Each card is a record inside the file. And each line on the card is a field.

If you see how all this information is organized, you can see how useful a file manager like Speed File can be. There are a multitude of applications. Aside from those noted above, you can create a file for home inventory, collections (cards, coins, stamps, record albums, and so on), gifts, recipes, Christmas cards, and mailing labels, to name just a few.

ENTER/EDIT HEADING INFO section must be given. Enter this data as if you were designing a report format. When labels are printed, all of the heading information is ignored. However, the tab settings are important. The column numbers for each field determine in what order the fields will be printed, one field per label line. Remember, even if you are not planning to print a report, the settings must be entered so fields don't overlap. Set the column number to 0 for any field you want to exclude from the label. This set-up may seem strange at first, but with it, you can often use the same printer format for both reports and labels.

After making preparations, press $L$, and the file will be printed in label fashion. As with report printing, the label printer can be stopped by pressing and holding the RUN/STOP key.

Once you've designed a report format with the ENTER/EDIT HEADING INFO feature, the data is saved with the file. Unless you want to make changes, the preparatory steps need to be taken only once. After that, the file can be printed by pressing L for labels or P for report printouts.

To send special codes to the printer-to alter the print pitch, for example-press S at the printer теnи. Enter the codes, in decimal numbers, at the command prompt. Press RETURN after each code is entered and a new prompt for succeeding codes will appear. Up to 12 codes may be sent at one time. Press RETURN without making an entry at the prompt to send the codes to the printer and exit to the printer menu. (See your printer manual for the proper codes to change printer settings.)

To return to the main menu, press X .
See program listing on page 90.

## All Programs In This Issue Are Available On Disk

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# Phantom LIST 

Buck Childress

This short machine language routine lists BASIC programs from disk to the screen without disturbing what's currently in memory. For the 128.

Listing a disk's directory is informative, but it doesn't tell you everything about the files that are saved on disk. To truly tell which version of what program is hidden behind each filename, you must load and list every program in question. Unfortunately, this process is not only slow, but it erases whatever BASIC program is currently in memory.
"Phantom LIST" lists BASIC programs that are stored on disk without actually loading them into memory. This way, you can view a program's listing while keeping intact the BASIC program that you're working on. Phantom LIST works on the 128 in 128 mode only. If you own a 64 , you can list BASIC programs from disk using the DLIST command available with "MetaBASIC" (most recently published in the February 1987 issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette).

## Getting Started

Type in Phantom LIST and save a copy to disk. Phantom LIST is a machine language program written in the form of a BASIC loader. When run, the BASIC loader POKEs the machine language into memory while checking for errors in DATA statements. If no errors are detected, the message SYS 4864 TO ACTIVATE appears. Type SYS 4864 and press RETURN to activate the program.

## Using The Program

To view BASIC programs using Phantom LIST, press the backarrow key $(\leftarrow)$ and RETURN. At this
point, Phantom LIST asks you for a filename. Enter the filename of the BASIC program that you wish to list. You may use the DEL key to edit what you enter. Press RETURN when you are done. You must enter at least one character.

If the disk contains the program file specified, the BASIC program will list to the screen. To slow down the listing, press the Commodore key. The SHIFT key temporarily freezes the listing, and the RUN/STOP key aborts the listing completely, returning you to the BASIC editor.

Phantom LIST contains some extra features. To read the disk's error channel, for example, simply enter the @ character and press RETURN. The current drive status is echoed to the screen. If Phantom LIST is unable to list the program specified, it may be the result of a disk error. To check, you can use the @ function to see what the problem is.

Before Phantom LIST tries to access disk files, it checks to see whether the disk drive is connected. If it isn't, the message DEVICE NOT PRESENT appears. Usually this means that your disk drive is turned off. In this case, a flick of the power switch is all you need to remedy the situation.

You may deactivate Phantom LIST by typing Q followed by RETURN. To reactivate the program, enter SYS 4864.
See program listing on page 95.

# DGraph Hi-Res Commands For BASIC 

Dan Coy

Spice up your BASIC programs with hi-res graphics. "DGraph" is a full-feature extension to BASIC that supplies you with all the commands you need to create attractive hi-res screens from within your BASIC programs. Text and graphics can be freely intermixed on the screen. For the Commodore 64 with a disk drive. A drawing program is included (joystick required).

Have you ever written a great program, only to get stuck when you're ready to add the graphics? Perhaps you couldn't get the bar chart just right. Or maybe your line-drawing routine was just too slow to use in the finished program.
"DGraph" is an extension to BASIC that makes hi-res graphics simple and fast. It adds more than a dozen commands, allowing you to pattern-fill areas, draw solid or dotted lines, plot points, save your screens to disk, and more. These commands are performed at machine language speed, providing you with the power you always expected from your computer.

To help you get acquainted with DGraph, three demo programs are included. A joystick-driven drawing program is also included. Using these demos as examples of what you can do, you'll soon be writing your own programs that take advantage of the power of DGraph.

## Getting Started

DGraph (Program 1) is written entirely in machine language. Type it in with the "MLX" machine language entry program located elsewhere in this issue. When MLX asks for a starting and ending address, respond with the following values:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Starting address: } & \text { C000 } \\
\text { Ending address: } & \text { CFAF }
\end{array}
$$

After you've finished typing in the data for DGraph, be sure to save
a copy to disk before leaving MLX. Program 2 expects to find DGraph in a file named "DGRAPH.OBJ", so use that name when saving the program.

Now, type in Program 2, "DGraph Loader." This program is written in BASIC. After you've typed it in, save a copy to the same disk as Program 1 with the name "DGLOADER".

Programs 3-6 are demonstration programs written with DGraph. Before typing them in, follow the instructions below for installing DGraph. Whenever you wish to enter or run a program that uses DGraph commands, you must first install DGraph.

## Installing The Program

Since DGraph is a RAM-based extension of BASIC, you must load it before entering BASIC programs that contain DGraph commands. To install DGraph, type LOAD"DGLOADER",8. Then type RUN. When the machine language DGraph program has been loaded from disk, you'll see the message DGraph Installed.

You may now enter DGraph programs. For your first try, you might want to type in Program 3, a short graphics demo. When you've finished typing it in, be sure to save the program to disk.

Program 4 is another short graphics demo. Program 5 takes DGraph through its paces. The


Patterned line and fill commands, as well as versatile text commands, make hi-res graphics easy.
screen photo shows the output of Program 5.

Program 6 is a simple drawing program that uses both the joystick and keyboard as input devices. Plug a joystick into port 2 to use the program. You'll see a small pixel cursor. Move it with the joystick. You can draw by pressing the fire button as you move.

Besides drawing with the joystick, you can also add text to the hi-res screen. Just move the pixel cursor to where you want the text and begin typing. You can also move the cursor in eight-pixel increments by using the cursor keys. Pressing the HOME key will move the cursor to the upper-left corner of the screen, and pressing the CLR key will clear the screen. Additional drawing features can be accessed by pressing the CTRL key. The following commands are available:

[^7]Each of the commands will prompt you for any additional imformation necessary to complete the command. For example, the Get a file and Save a file commands prompt the user for a filename. The print screen option is designed to work with Commodore 1525 and compatible printers. (These include all odd-numbered Commodore printers (MPS-801/803), the Commodore MPS-1200, and suitably interfaced non-Commodore printers). The Draw a line command requires the starting point of a line be set the first time the command is used. For each additional use, the end of the previous line will be the beginning of the new line. The Fill a regular polygon command will ask whether the cursor is inside the polygon to be filled. This is just a safeguard to prevent accidental ruin of a picture. If you answer positively, the fill will be executed, otherwise you will be returned to the option menu. The Uppercase, Lowercase, Normal characters, Reverse characters, and Clear screen commands are executed without additional input from the user. The Quit command asks whether you want to go back to joystick mode or to BASIC. Reply by typing either $j$ or $b$.

Since the drawing program is written in BASIC, you should find it easy to modify.

## The New Commands

After trying a few of the demos, you'll probably want to write your own DGraph programs. Below is a list of the new commands that are available:

| @1 | Go to text screen. |
| :---: | :---: |
| @2 | Go to hi-res screen. |
| @3 | Clear hi-res screen. |
| @4, $\mathrm{x} \%$, y \% | Move pointer to given point. |
| @ ${ }^{\text {,x\% }}$ \% y \% | Place a dot at given point. |
| @6,x\%,y\% | Erase a dot at given point. |
| @7,x\%,y\%,s\% | Draw a line to given point. |
| @8,x\%,y\%,s\% | Erase a line to given point. |
| @9,x\%,y\%,s\% | Flood-fill an area with a pattern. |
| @10,x\%, $\mathbf{y} \%$,cs | Print a string horizontally. |
| @11,x\%, y\%,cs | Print a string vertically. |
| @12, "filename" | Save the hi-res screen to disk. |
| @13,"filename" | Load a screen from disk. |
| @14 | Dump graphics screen to printer. |

In the command list above, the percent sign (\%) indicates an integer variable. A dollar sign (\$) indicates a string variable. The $\mathrm{x} \%$ parameter can range from 0 to 319 with 0 being on the left side of the screen and 319 on the right. The $y \%$ parameter can range from 0 to 199 with 0 being at the bottom of the screen and 199 at the top.

Note that three commands, @7, @8, and @9, have a "style" parameter. For lines, different style numbers create different dot patterns. For the fill command, different style commands create different fill patterns. In general, style numbers range from 0 to 127 , with 0 being a solid line or fill. Command @7 also allows style numbers between 128 and 255 . When drawing a line in one of these styles, the line drawing halts as soon as an "on" pixel is encountered. Note that lines must be erased in the same direction in which they were drawn.

The print string commands, @10 and @11, have a string parameter which may be up to 48 characters long. The print string functions do not wrap around, so strings which are too long to fit onto the screen will be truncated. This means that the longest horizontal string that can printed to the screen is 40 characters. The longest possible vertical string is 24 characters.

The dump graphics screen command works with the Commodore 1525 and compatible printers. (All odd-numbered Commodore printers are compatible with the 1525. The MPS-1200 is also $1525-$ compatible.) The graphics dump comand will not work with the Commodore 1526 or other evennumbered Commodore printers. To use non-Commodore printers which do not have a Commodore emulation mode, you must have an interface which will emulate the Commodore 1525 graphics mode.

Here's a short DGraph program that illustrates several of the commands:

## 10 @2:@3

20 @4,0,0
30 @7,100,100,0
40 @10,10,10,"TEXT STRING" 50 END

Line 10 switches on the hi-res screen and clears it. Line 20 moves the cursor to the lower-left corner of the screen ( 0,0 ). Line 30 draws a
line from the last cursor position $(0,0)$ to $(100,100)$. The style is set to 0 (a solid line). Line 40 prints the string "TEXT STRING" on the hires screen at text position 10,10.

When you use the fill command, be sure to select a point inside the area that you wish to fill. DGraph's fill command (@9) is not a flood fill. It works best with regular polygons and other convex areas. If the area you try to fill does not fill completely, choose another point within the area and fill again. Once an area is filled, it cannot be filled again with another pattern. If you're not sure which fill pattern to use, save your screen to disk before trying one.

## Making Mistakes

DGraph has its own error messages. Here is a list of DGraph's error codes:
1 Character string too long (must be 48 characters or less)
2 Unrecognized input
3 Not a valid variable name
4 Variable name not defined
5 I/O error (disk or printer)
6 DGraph internal math error
7 Invalid command number
8 Invalid style number
9 Coordinates out of range
10 Text out of range

## Advanced Tricks

To check the value of a pixel (whether it's on or off), move to that pixel with the @4 command and then PEEK location 251. If the pixel is off, the value will be 0 . Otherwise, it will be some other nonzero number.

Text modes can be changed by printing the appropriate control character. Here's one way to do it:

## $\mathbf{C \$ =}=\mathbf{C H R} \$(C C \%): @ 10,0,0, \mathbf{C} \$$

The value of CC\% determines the mode. Use 14 to switch to lowercase text, 142 for uppercase text, 18 for reversed text, and 146 for normal text.
See program listings on page 80.

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# Smart VAL 

Randy Thompson

Give your 64's VAL function a lesson in mathematics with this short-but-powerful machine language routine. Surpassing simple string-to-number conversions, "Smart VAL" gives BASIC's VAL statement the ability to evaluate complex mathematical expressions. Now, formulas containing numbers, variables, operators, and mathematical functions can be placed into strings and calculated at machine language speed.

When does $2+2=2$ ? Whenever you use the 64's VAL function. Enter PRINT VAL(' $2+2$ ') and prove it for yourself. You see, VAL is not very smart-it stops evaluating a string the moment it encounters a nonnumeric character (in this case, the space). Because of its limitations, VAL is one of BASIC's least used functions.
"Smart VAL" wedges into BASIC, enhancing the VAL function so that it evaluates strings in exactly the same manner that BASIC evaluates mathematical expressions. In other words, $X=$ INT $((\mathrm{Y}+2) / 3)$ produces the same result as $X=\operatorname{VAL}\left({ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{Y}+2)\right.$ / $3)^{\prime \prime}$ ). Smart VAL can evaluate any number, variable, operator, or mathematical function available in BASIC.

With Smart VAL, BASIC becomes a powerful, number-crunching language. Normally, mathematical equations have to be hard coded into a program. A BASIC accounting program, for example, must actually be modified to accommodate a new depreciation formula. With Smart VAL, however, formulas can be entered by the user, input from disk, or dynamically generated by the program itself.

## Typing It In

Smart VAL is a machine language routine written in the form of a BASIC loader. Be sure to use the
"Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, when typing in the program. After you have entered Smart VAL, save a copy to tape or disk.

## Using Smart VAL

To activate Smart VAL, load and run the program. Once the machine language data has been POKEd into memory, the BASIC loader is no longer necessary. If you wish, you may include lines 1000-1340 of Smart VAL's BASIC loader in your own programs. Just remember to execute a GOSUB 1000 prior to using the improved VAL function.

With Smart VAL, you use the VAL function as you would normally. Only now, VAL is much more intelligent: It can evaluate expressions using any numeric function available to BASIC-INT, SIN, AND, OR, ${ }^{*}$, /, parenthesis, exponential numbers, and so on.

The formulas placed within strings are calculated using the same order of precedence and the same level of accuracy that BASIC provides for all of its floating-point equations. You can even place a BASIC variable within the equation. For example, the code FOR I=0 TO 7:PRINT VAL(' $2 \uparrow I^{\prime \prime}$ );: NEXT produces the following output: 1248163264128.

When using Smart VAL, you should never nest VAL statements.

For example, the command PRINT VAL("VAL(A\$)") does not workif anything, it will crash the computer. Other than this, Smart VAL is fairly bulletproof, surviving even the RUN/STOP-RESTORE key combination.

Here's a short three-line program entitled "Mini-Calc" that makes use of Smart VAL.

## 10 PRINT:EX\$ =" " "INPUT "INPUT A NUMERIC EXPRESSION";EX\$ 20 PRINT EX\$;" =";VAL(EX\$) 30 GOTO 10

To use this program, simply enter a numeric expression and press RETURN. Instantly, your expression is evaluated and the result is echoed to the screen. Although simple in operation, writing a program such as Mini-Calc in standard 64 BASIC is next to impossible.

## Error Trapping

As with all BASIC commands, numeric expressions must follow certain rules of syntax. When Smart VAL encounters an error, two things happen: First, the VAL function returns a value of 0 ; second, memory location 781 contains an error code. Here's a description of all the possible error codes:

| PEEK(781) | Error Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| 0 | No errors |
| 11 | Syntax error |
| 14 | Illegal quantity error |
| 15 | Overflow error |
| 22 | Type mismatch error |
| 23 | String too long error |
| 25 | Formula too complex error |
| 27 | Undefined function error |

If you wish, you may ignore errors, taking for granted that expressions containing errors return a value of 0 .

Most of the errors listed above are self-explanatory. Error number 23 , however, is a special case. Al-
though BASIC allows strings to be 255 characters in length, Smart VAL can evaluate strings of only 80 characters or less. Because of this, Smart VAL returris a string too long error whenever strings containing more than 80 characters are evaluated.

Normally, Smart VAL does not halt program execution when an error occurs. By making the following change to Mini-Calc's line 20, however, you can change this:
20 PRINT EXS;" $=$ "; VAL(EXS):IF
PEEK $(781)<>0$ THEN SYS 42039
Now, evaluation errors cause the program to halt, displaying the appropriate error message. If you wish to print the error message without stopping the program, add the following lines to Mini-Calc:
$22 \mathrm{E}=$ PEEK $(781)^{*} 2$ :IF E $=0$ THEN 10
24 EA $=$ PEEK ( $41766+\mathrm{E}$ ) + PEEK
(41767+E)"256:PRINT " ${ }^{2}$ ";
$26 \mathrm{C}=$ PEEK(EA):PRINT CHRS(C AND 127);:IF C $<128$ THEN EA=EA +1:GOTO 26
28 PRINT " ERROR"

## Compatibility

Smart VAL is compatible with all BASIC programs, and most machine language routines. Currently, Smart VAL is stored in memory at 49152-49358 (\$C000-\$C0CE). If needed, Smart VAL may be relocated by changing the variable SA in line 1010 to equal a different starting address.

Although Smart VAL is completely relocatable, it may not work with programs that make use of BASIC's CHRGET routine or use memory locations 1015-1023 (\$03A7-\$03FF).

## How It Works

To evaluate numeric expressions, Smart VAL uses several of BASIC built-in ROM routines-the most important of which is called formula evaluate (FRMEVL). Located at 44446 (\$AD9E), this routine contains a very powerful group of subroutines which evaluate and calculate numeric and string expressions. Before an expression can be evaluated, however, it must be tokenized. Fortunately, there is a ROM routine to do this as well.

When called, Smart VAL places the string parameter into BASIC's input buffer located at 512 ( $\$ 0200$ ). So that the original contents of the input buffer are not lost, any data
located in the input buffer is temporarily transferred to the upper part of the 64's cassette buffer. Now, BASIC's CRUNCH routine-located at 42361 (\$A579)-is called to tokenize the input buffer's new contents.

After tokenizing our formulastring, Smart VAL calls upon FRMEVL to do its magic. Once FRMEVL evaluates the expression, Smart VAL returns the calculated result, restores the input buffer's contents, and returns control to BASIC's interpreter.

During a formula's evaluation, Smart VAL changes BASIC's error vector-located at 768-769 (\$0300-\$0301)-to prevent errors from halting a program's execution. When an error occurs, Smart VAL stores the error number in location

781 (\$030D) and returns a function value of 0 . Before returning to BASIC's interpreter, the error vector is restored. By bypassing BASIC's normal error handler, Smart VAL becomes a much more useful utility.
See program listing on page 86.

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# Ramdisk 128 

Peter M.L. Lottrup

This powerful utility creates a ramdisk in your 128's memory and allows you to load and save BASIC and ML programs literally at the speed of light. No hardware modifications are necessary for you to move your computer's input and output into the fast lane.

The Commodore 128 has a luxurious amount of memory. In fact, most of the time, large areas of this memory remain idle. Bank 1, where BASIC variables are stored, reserves nearly 63 K of memory for variables, and most of the timeeven when using lots of string variables and arrays-little of this memory is actually occupied.
"Ramdisk $128^{\prime \prime}$ takes 40 K of this Bank 1 memory and creates a ramdisk that allows you to load and save files of all kinds at lightningfast speeds.

## Installation

Ramdisk 128 consists of two programs. "Loader" (Program 1) is a BASIC program that performs some housekeeping duties and loads "128-RAMDISK" (Program 2). Since Loader (Program 1) is written in BASIC, simply type it in and save a copy to disk.

128-RAMDISK (Program 2) is written in machine language, so you'll need to enter it with the 128 version of the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. Here are the values to use for 128-RAMDISK:

[^8]Follow the MLX instructions carefully, and save a copy of the MLX data before you leave MLX. Be sure to use the name 128-RAMDISK because the Loader program (Program 1) will look for a file with this name.

Now, to install Ramdisk 128, simply load LOADER like any other BASIC program and type RUN. When the READY prompt returns, type NEW, and you're ready to begin using the ramdisk commands.

## Ramdisk Commands

Once the ramdisk is installed, you'll have several new commands added to BASIC. Let's look at each one.

ESAVE is used to save programs to the ramdisk. To save a BASIC program, just follow ESAVE with the filename enclosed in quotation marks (the closing quotation mark may be omitted for BASIC programs). For machine language files (ML routines, text screens, hires screens, and so on), specify the filename, the starting address, the ending address, plus one of the saves, separated by commas. Don't use the letter $P$ before the numeric ranges of the save.

If no filename follows the ESAVE command, a full save is specified. In a full save, all programs in the ramdisk are saved to your disk drive under the filename

RAMFILES. This option saves all programs currently recorded in the ramdisk. If the ramdisk memory is full when it is saved, you must have 162 blocks free on the disk, or a RAMDISK FULL error will occur.

ELOAD is used to load programs and files from the ramdisk to memory. The asterisk (*) can be used for wildcard searches. An asterisk by itself loads the first file from the ramdisk. If no parameters follow the filename, two things may happen: If the program was saved as a BASIC program, it will be reloaded into the current BASIC programming space; if it was a machine language file, it will be reloaded to the same starting address from which it was saved.

One numeric parameter may follow the filename to specify the starting address for the load.

ELOAD without any parameters will load the complete ramdisk from the disk drive. It will try to load a file called RAMFILES (which must have been previously stored with the full ESAVE command).

EHEADER may be used when you need to delete all the contents of the ramdisk. Since everything in the ramdisk will be lost, you'll be asked to confirm your action (if in command mode). This command reinitializes the directory and storage pointers, thus deleting all previous contents of the ramdisk. If used in program mode, EHEADER will not ask for confirmation.

EDIR displays a directory of all the files currently stored in the ramdisk. The screen is cleared, the heading is displayed, and the
screen is switched to blue. The filenames are then displayed, along with the starting address of each file and its length in bytes. Up to 18 files are displayed per screen. Pressing a key before the screen is full will abort the directory. Pressing a key after the screen is full displays the next screen, or pressing the STOP key aborts the directory.

Once the last screen of the directory has been displayed-or when the directory is aborted-the program restores the colors which were in use before the directory was called, clears the screen, and resumes program execution (if EDIR was used in program mode). The top line of the directory displays the number of free bytes remaining in the ramdisk.

## Error Messages

When attempting to savt a file larger than the remaining free bytes in the ramdisk, a RAMDISK FULL error message will be displayed, and the save will be aborted.

A DIRECTORY FULL error message is displayed if you attempt to save more than 83 files to the ramdisk.

ILLEGAL QUANTITY and MISSING FILENAME errors are reported when illegal parameter ranges are specified for an ESAVE or ELOAD operation, or when no filename is specified after the first filename quotation mark.

No error is reported if you execute a BASIC save without any program in memory, but nothing is saved to the ramdisk.

Filenames can be strings or string operations, following the same rules as the standard disk and tape commands. For example, ESAVE "PROGRAM" + STR\$(I) and ESAVE $(A \$+B \$)$ are both valid expressions. Numeric parameter ranges for ESAVEs or ELOADs may also be numeric expressions which will first be evaluated by the computer.

## Scratching And Renaming Files

You might be wondering what to do when you want to scratch or rename a file in the ramdisk. Since the very nature of the ramdisk makes scratching and renaming commands unnecessary, these options have not been included. If you use the ramdisk while developing a program (to save each modified
version), when the ramdisk is nearly full, load and save the programs you wish to keep to disk drive or tape, clear the ramdisk and continue.

When using the ramdisk to store a variety of programs-ML utilities, hi-res screens, text screens, and so on-you should first save all the files to the ramdisk and then save the contents of the ramdisk to disk with a complete ESAVE. Whenever you want to install the ramdisk, simply use ELOAD without specifying a filename or parameters, and all the programs will be installed.

In most cases, scratch, rename, and other commands are not needed. They wouldn't have been impossible to add, but the ramdisk utility itself would have been too long to fit in the free RAM at \$1300, and access times would have slowed down.

The loader routine for the ramdisk utility (Program 1) allows relocation of the routine to any memory area you prefer. The routine is designed to reside at $\$ 1300$ without interfering with BASIC, but may be located elsewhere. The next section describes how to relocate the ramdisk.

## Program Notes

The BASIC loader loads the ML code to the address specified in line 50 and executes the necessary relocating adjustments to the program (when the routine is not located at $\$ 1300$ ). To load the utility elsewhere in memory, change the starting address in line 50 . For example, if you don't use any hi-res graphics, you can issue a GRAPHIC1: GRAPHIC0 statement and load the utility at $\$ 1 \mathrm{C} 00$ with $\mathrm{SA}=\mathrm{DEC}$ ("1C00"). Remember to SYS to the corresponding starting address whenever you want to reinstall the routine after a reset.

The ramdisk directory occupies memory addresses $\$ 6000-\$ 6800$ in Bank 1. The program files are stored in \$6800-\$FEFF. Memory addresses \$FA-\$FE and 2758-2781 are used by the ramdisk for program pointers and multiple data storage.

Whenever you reset your 128 or reload the ramdisk, the files in the ramdisk should remain uncorrupted. To reenter the ramdisk utility without losing the directory and files, enter SYS SA+52, where SA is the standard entry point for the
utility. If the directory is displayed successfully, you should save the files to disk, EHEADER the ramdisk, and reload the files.

To make the ramdisk load automatically, change line 100 to read 100 ELOAD:END. It's important to add this line to Program 1 when the ramdisk utility is activated for the ELOAD token to be created correctly. The routine will not work otherwise (it will report a SYNTAX ERROR in line 100).

Next, create a complete ESAVE file by saving all the files you wish to be included to the ramdisk and then saving the entire contents to disk with a full ESAVE. Then, when you run Loader, it will install the ramdisk for you and will load all the contents to memory. You can further automate this procedure by making Loader an autoboot file. Then, you simply can turn on your computer with the appropriate disk in the drive, and Ramdisk 128 will be installed and loaded with your favorite files.
See program listings on page 89.

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COMPUTEI's Gazette April 1988

# Four For The 64 

Randy Thompson

Push BASIC to the limits with these four power-packed programming tricks. By sneaking through BASIC's "back door," these short routines add functions normally available through machine language only. Without the use of lengthy BASIC loaders or cumbersome disk-based machine language files, add the ability to GOTO a program-calculated line number, selectively RESTORE to any DATA statement, BSAVE memory to disk, and list a disk's directory without disturbing the BASIC workspace. And believe it or not, all of these routines-including the directory lister-fit within two lines of BASIC code.

The 64's built-in BASIC may be limited, but it's not crippled. With a little ingenuity, you can make BASIC 2.0 go beyond its specifications. Below are four routines written in BASIC that do just that. Discover the 64's hidden talents with a calculated GOTO, selective RESTORE, BSAVE routine, and an amazingly short directory lister.

When entering each example, don't be confused by the strange syntax-just remember: It may not look like it works, but it does.

## Calculated GOTO

The first "trick" provides a calculated GOTO command. To use, simply set the variable GL to equal the line number that you wish to go to, and execute the following code:

[^9]This short routine takes up only one BASIC line. I discovered this technique about three years ago while developing the following trick, Selective RESTORE.

## Selective RESTORE

Most versions of BASIC-including those found on the 128 and Plus/4-have a RESTORE command that accepts a line number as an argument. Unfortunately, the 64's RESTORE command does not. Not so anymore. With this two-line subroutine, you can restore BASIC's data pointer to any line in your program. Simply set the variable RL to the desired line number and GOSUB 1000 . If you wish, you may insert this code everywhere you use it, eliminating the need for the RETURN in line 1010.
1øøø POKE785, 232: POKE786, 7: POK E2ஏ9, 232: POKE216, 7: POKE211, Ø: POKE 213, 39
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT" S\{RVS\}\&\$\{OFF\}E* \{RVS \}HD \{OFF \}A \{RVS \} \$ \{OFF \} \{SHIFT-SPACET\{RVS\}D\{OFF\}B [SHIFT-SPACE \}": SYS47083 ( $\bar{R} L$ ) ,USR ( $\varnothing$ ): RETURN
Enter line 1010 with care; the slightest mistake may cause your program to malfunction.

I've seen entire machine language routines-pushing 100 bytes or more-that accomplish the same
thing this BASIC code does in just two lines.

## BSAVE

BSAVE allows you to save any area of the 64's memory to disk. With BSAVE you can save machine language routines, program variables, and even graphics data, such as high-resolution screens and sprite definitions.

To use this two-line BSAVE, set F\$ equal to the desired filename, D equal to the drive's device number (usually 8 ), SA equal to the starting address, EA equal to the ending address plus one; then, GOSUB 1000. As with the selective RESTORE, you may insert this code everywhere you use it, eliminating the need for the RETURN in line 1010.
1øøø SYS57812FS, D: POKE173, SA/2 56: POKE172, SA-PEEK (173) *256 : POKE78ø, 172
1б1Ø POKE782,EA/256:POKE781,EA -PEEK (782) *256:SYS65496:RET URN

This subroutine is actually very simple in operation. After setting the file parameters using a ROM routine located at 57812 (\$E1D4), the program simply initializes BSAVE's starting/ending address and calls the well-documented kernal routine, SAVE.

## Directory

This one has to be seen (or should I say, run) to be believed. By executing these two lines of code, you can display a disk's directory without disturbing the BASIC program in
memory. To use, simply set the variable D equal to the drive's device number, and GOTO 1000. To list the directory of the disk in drive 8, for example, use $\mathrm{D}=8$ :GOTO 1000.

Enter the following lines exactly as listed. You may change the line numbers, but never the commands themselves.
Iøøø SYS57812"\$", D: POKE43, 1:PO KE44, 192: POKE 768, 174 : POKE76 9,167:SYS47øø3,1
1ø1ø POKE782,192:SYS65493:SYS4 2291:LIST: POKE44, 8: POKE768, 139: POKE769, 227
Compare this to the over-40lines directory program found in the 1541 user's guide, and see which one you'd rather type in.

The concept for this program came to me while developing the BSAVE routine listed above; you may see some similarities. I believe this to be the shortest directory routine possible on the 64 .

## Examples

The best way to explain a programming technique is to show it in action. That's where Programs 1-4 come in: Program 1 illustrates use of the calculated GOTO routine; Program 2 shows how you can use
the selective RESTORE; Program 3 uses BSAVE to create a simple notepad program (see below); and lastly, Program 4 lists disk directories at the touch of a key. After typing each program in, save a copy to disk before running.

## BSAVE Notepad

Program 3 provides a simple note-pad-type program. Because this program writes to disk, it requires additional explanation.

When run, Program 3 attempts to load the data file named SCREEN. If found, SCREEN is loaded into screen memory, presenting you with any notes previously entered. If SCREEN is not found, the notepad comes up blank.

At this point, you may enter or edit a screen of text. When you're finished, simply press RETURN and the program BSAVEs the screen to disk using the filename SCREEN. Do not press RETURN until you're done editing. If you need to move down a line, enter a shifted RETURN, or use the cursordown key.
See program listings on page 86.


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## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## DGraph

See program listing on page 72 before typing in．

## Program 1：DGraph

C 000 ：FF FF 0000 FF FF AD 00 DC Ca08： 63 8D 62 C 0 AD 01038 DF C010：03 C 6 AD 08 63 8D 90 C0 88 C618：AD 0903 8D 61 C 0 AD 1466 C620： 03 8D 94 C 6 AD 15 日3 8D 68 C028： 05 C 978 A9 C 6 8D 610347 C630：8D 9903 8D 1503 A9 4945 C038：8D 0603 A9 54 8D $98 \quad 9367$ C640：A9 $848 \mathrm{BD} 1463 \quad 584 \mathrm{C}$ 3B F7 C648：C4 8A 3063 2の 1A C4 6 CC 64 C050：82 C0 00 00 A5 7A 8D 5287 C658：C0 A5 7B 8D 53 Cb 2073 3D Cø60：00 C9 40 D 06620 FC C 0 D 4 C668：4C AE A7 C9 8B Dø 662019 C070：C0 C0 4C AE A7 AD 52 Cg 50 C078：85 7A AD 53 C © 85 7B 6 C C5
 C088：बA 9A 9A 8D $82 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{AD}}^{\mathrm{AD}} 213 \mathrm{~F}$ C690：D 129 gF gD $82 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{CD}} 83 \mathrm{AD}$ C098：Cg Fg 22 8D 83 C 0 AE 1161 $C \emptyset A \emptyset: D 610$ FB A2 06 9D 908433 CのA8：E8 D 6 FA 9D FA 84 E8 D 98 CøB＠：FA 9D F4 $85 \mathrm{E} 8 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ FA 9D 2C

 CøC8：06 C9 89 Fg 65 A9 A7 28 3B
 CaD8：A9 D6 03 4C FB A8 2679 C 4
 CGE8：40 DG 64284 C FC Cø C9 63
 C 6 E8：4C ED A7 96 BA 8E FB C $\emptyset$ D9 C100：20 7F Cl C9 01 Dø 03 4C E5 C108：1A C4 C9 02 D 063 4C EA 39 C110：C3 C9 93 D 6834 C 3B C4 D9 Cl18：C9 94 D6 9628 AA Cl 4 C 77 C120： 62 C5 C9 95 D 6620 AA 29 C128：C1 4C CC C6 C9 66 D6 96 B3 C130：28 AA Cl 4C D2 C6 C9 97 B7 C138：D $66 \quad 26$ B $\emptyset$ C1 4 C A5 C6 96 C140：C9 98 D 66 2g Bg Cl 4 C B8 C148：B4 C6 C9 99 Dø 6620 B 031 C150：C1 4C E9 CA C9 ØA Dø 06 CF C158：20 C7 C1 4C 7F CA C9 ØB Aø C160：D 6628 C7 Cl 4 C B4 CA Cl C168：C9 日C D $\quad 66 \quad 28 \mathrm{CD}$ C1 4 C 56 C178：48 CC C9 gD D 86620 CD 62 C178：C1 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ CC 4 C AB C7 26 EC C180：F1 Cl AD 74 CE D $\varnothing$ GA AD ED
 C196：60 A9 67 4C A2 C3 26 F1 AA C198：C1 A2 74 A $\varnothing$ C $\varnothing 20$ B2 CC F6 ClAg：20 F1 Cl A2 74 Ag BC 4 C FE C1A8：B2 CC 2096 Cl 4 C DB C6 E3 C1B 日：26 AA Cl 26 Fl Cl AD 74 BF C1B8：CF D $6 \quad 97 \mathrm{AD} 75 \mathrm{CF} 8 \mathrm{D} 3 \mathrm{~F} 59$ C1C日：C5 60 A9 98 4C A2 C3 2089 C1C8：96 C1 4C CD C1 $2079 \quad 90 \mathrm{EF}$ C1D日：C9 2C Fg 65 A9 92 4C A2 43

 C1E8：4C 4A C2 A9 $\quad 62 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ A2 C3 62 C1F 180 A9 00 8D Fø Cl 207940 C1F8：0日 C9 2C FG 99 C9 40 Fg 64 C200：05 A9 62 4C A2 C3 $20 \quad 73$ 4F

C208：00 20 6B C3 9063 4C $9 \mathrm{~B} \quad 94$ C210：C2 C9 AB Dø $66 \mathrm{EEF} \mathrm{F} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 17 \mathrm{~B}$ C218：20 $73 \quad 062077$ СЗ 90937 B C220：4C DC C2 A9 62 4C A2 C3 $4 \varnothing$ C228：FF A2 6020 5D C3 C9 22 日8 C230：F6 10 E6 36 90 65 A9 01 3 E C238：4C A2 C3 9D D6 CF E8 4C C2 C240：2B C2 8 EE 28 C 24 C 73 g8 8E C248：FF FF 2879 g6 8D 48 C2 F2 C250：A9 80 8D 49 C2 28 20 73 gø 8 E C258：C9 24 FG 1169 80 8D 49 A9 C260：C2 2084 C3 C9 24 F6 65 E1 C268：A9 63 4C A2 C3 $20 \quad 73$ Øø BC C270：2ø 26 C3 Aø 02 B1 FB C9 AA C278：31 90 65 A9 01 4C A2 C3 38 C280：8D 28 C2 AA CA C8 B1 FB B2 C288：85 FD C8 B1 FB 85 FE 8A 63 C290：A8 B1 FD 9D D 6 CF 88 CA 12 C298：10 F7 $68 \quad 207980698098$ C2Ag：8D 48 C2 A9 80 8D 49 C2 81 C2A8： $2 \emptyset 73$ Øø C9 25 Fg 11 Ø9 CF C2B0：80 8D 49 C2 2084 C3 C9 93 C2B8： $25 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 65$ A9 93 4C A2 C3 9A C2C日： 2673 Øø $2 \emptyset 26$ C3 Aの 02 B8 C2C8：B1 FB 8D 74 CF C8 B1 FB 26 C2D＠：8D 75 CF A9 008 8D 76 CF 62 C2D8：8D 77 CF 60 A2 $7 \mathrm{C} 20182 \mathrm{9C}$

 C2Fも：20 79 日も 2877 C 39019 EB C2F8：8D 7D CF A2 74 Ag 78 8A 6 A C300：20 A7 CD A2 $74 \mathrm{~A} 日 7 \mathrm{C}$ 8A 0 F C308：20 34 CD 2073 Ø日 4C F3 $9 \varnothing$ C310：C2 AD 74 CF 1065 A9 96 DD C318：4C A2 C3 AD F6C1 D6 01 F 2 C320：60 A2 74 4C DD CC A5 2D 6E C 328：85 FB A5 2E 85 FC Ag 906 A C330：B1 FB CD 48 C2 D 0 日A C8 64 C338：B1 FB 88 CD 49 C2 $D 61917$ C340：60 18 A5 FB 690785 FB E 0 C348：90 62 E6 FC A5 FC C5 3022 C35ø：90 DE A5 FB C5 2F 90 D8 31 C358：A9 64 4C A2 C3 A9 0085 B3 C360：83 $20 \quad 73$ 06 48 A9 EF 856 E С368：83 $68 \quad 60$ C9 41 98 06 C9 96 С 378 ： 5 B B $\mathrm{B} \quad 92 \quad 38 \quad 60 \quad 18 \quad 60 \quad 38 \mathrm{Fl}$
 C380：38 $6018 \quad 602073$ g0 2034
 C390：F3 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 79 \quad 00 \quad$ 日D $44 \quad 47 \quad 52 \mathrm{AE}$ C 398：41 $50 \quad 48 \quad 2045 \quad 52 \quad 524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 47$
 C3A8：CC FF A2 00 BD 94 C3 20 D2 C3B $0: D 2$ FF E8 E 0 日E D 0 F5 A5 12 C3B8：FB C9 6A 98 GA A9 312074 C3C $0: D 2$ FF 38 A5 FB E9 6A 18 C6 C3C8： 69 30 20 D2 FF A9 20182849 C3D0：D2 FF A9 gD 26 D2 FF AE C2 C3D8：FB Cø 9A A9 F7 C9 F7 98 5B C 3E日： 29 CC FF 85 C6 28 4C 2 FF A 2 C3E8：A8 15 AD 62 DD 9903 8D 86 C3F6： 62 DD AD $\emptyset \emptyset$ DD 29 FC 99 3D C3F8： 01 8D 00 DD AD 18 Dø C9 7B C460：15 E6 66 C9 17 F6 62 A9 D7 C408：15 8D E9 C3 A9 18 8D 18 D9 C418：D 0 AD 11 D $69920.8 D 1191$ C418：D 60 AD 62 DD 99838 g 9 E C420： 62 DD AD 00 DD 29 FC 99 6E C428：03 8D 00 DD AD E9 C3 8D 9E C430：18 D $\emptyset$ AD 11 D 629 DF 8 D 39 C438：11 D 60 A9 Ag 85 FC A2 DC C440：BF A9 $\quad 0685 \mathrm{FB}$ Aø $90 \quad 9160$ C448：FB C8 DG FB E6 FC E4 FC CD C450：B6 F5 6060 FF AD C1 CF C5 C458：29 F8 8D 54 C4 AD BD CF D3 C460：29 07 GD 54 C4 A8 A9 06 43 C468：85 FC AD BD CE 29 F8 GA A4 C479：26 FC ØA 26 FC 日A 26 FC 49 C478： 85 FB AD BD CF 4 A 4A $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{DB}$ C480：18 6D Ca CF 69 A 65 FC 1C C488：85 FC AD Cl CF 2967 8D A4 C490：54 C4 38 A9 99 ED 54 C4 84 C498：AA CA A9 9038 2A CA D 06 C4Ab：FC AE B3 C6 Fg 6249 FF 59 C4A8：8D 53 C4 6 G A2 gの AD C $\varnothing$ 9D
 C4B8：Fの 6160 AD Cl CF C9 4963 C4Cø：90 01 60 AD BC CF Fの 01 Cl C4C8：60 AD BD CF C9 C8 90 gl 36 C4D $0: 6 \emptyset$ A2 016078 A5 $61 \quad 29 \mathrm{DE}$ C4D8：FE 85 61 B1 FB AE B3 C6 47 C4ED：FG $\quad 06$ 2D 53 C4 4 4C EB C4 33 C4E8： 0 D 53 C 491 FB A5 $61 \quad 9961$ C4FG： 6185 日1 586020 AC C4 A3
 C500：D4 C4 20 C4 C8 85 FB A2 6 E C508：B 0 A 6 B8 $2 \varnothing$ B2 CC A2 AC E7 C510：A 日 B4 20 B2 CC A2 C 6 A 0 5B C518：B $62 \emptyset$ B2 CC A2 BC A A AC 1D C520：4C B2 CC A2 Bø A 90204 B C528：B2 CC A2 AC A0 6C 4C B2 61 C530：CC A2 78 A 6 B $\varnothing 20$ B2 CC 1B C538：A2 6 C A A AC 4 C B2 CC $\mathrm{DO}_{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{D} 5$ C540：00 00 FF FF 90 A2 9820 A7 C548：52 CF EE 99 CF A2 B8 A0 83 C550：C 6 2 B2 CC A2 B4 A 1 BC 4D C558：20 B2 CC A2 B 0 Aø B8 A9 87 C560：A8 2694 CD A2 AC A0 B4 75 C568：A9 A4 2694 CD A2 A8 26 A9
 C578：CC D6 5A 4C F5 C4 A2 A4 5B C580：A0 A8 A9 A6 28 4C CE A2 38 C588：Ag A＠ 9 C 20 B2 CC A2 9 C CC C590：20 07 CD A2 9C 2019 CD 37 C598：10 3B A2 A8 28 D 6 CC 16 C7 C5Aø：1F A2 98 2ø DD CC A2 A 181 C5A8：2Ø DD CC A9 C0 8D 41 C5 74 C5B6：8D 42 C5 A9 Bg 8D 43 C 5 EE
 C5C $1: A 9$ C 08 81 C5 8D 43 C5 C7 C5C8：A9 Bg 8D 42 C5 A9 BC 8D 97 C5D $0: 44$ C5 4 C 26 C6 A2 A8 Ag 8 E C5D8：A4 A9 Ag 204 C CE A2 A4 4 BE
 C5E8：DD CC A2 Aø $2 \emptyset$ DD CC A9 Bø C5F日：BC 8D 41 C5 8D 42 C5 A9 6 D C5F8：AC 8D 43 C5 A9 C 6 8D 44 B2 C606：C5 4C 26 C6 A9 BC 8D $41 \quad 51$ C608：C5 8D 43 C5 A9 AC 8D 42 FD C610：C5 A9 C $\emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{D} 44 \mathrm{C} 5$ 4C 26 D3 C618：C6 AD 3F C5 10 18 20 71 日B C620：C6 Fg g3 4C 53 C6 AD 3 F C2 C628：C5 2D 40 C5 29 7F D 0 日3 34 C63日： 20 E5 C4 EE $4 \theta$ C5 AE 44 8D C638：C5 Aの A 0 8A 2034 CD AE A9 C640：41 C5 Ag 98 8A $2 \emptyset \quad 34$ CD 88 C648：AE 43 C5 AC 42 C5 20 D8 C3 C650：CC 30 C6 AD 3 F C5 2D 40 AF C658：C5 29 7F D 6 63 26 F5 C4 59 C660：A9 00 8D C2 CF 8D C3 CF AC C668：8D BE CF 8D BF CF 4C $\quad 82 \quad 17$ C678：C5 20 9B C6 D 1024 AE 4481 C678：C5 20 10 CD 20 9B C6 4815 C680：AE 44 C5 2019 CD 68 D 0 D2 C688： 11 AE 44 C5 $2019 \mathrm{CD} 20 \quad 5 \emptyset$ C690：9B C6 $48 \mathrm{AE} 44 \mathrm{C} 5 \quad 20$ 10 1B C698：CD $68 \quad 60 \quad 20$ AC C4 8A F $\emptyset$ B3
 C6A8：A9 g 0 8D 40 C5 8D B3 C6 53 C6B 日：4C 45 C5 gØ 2 Ø 02 C5 A9 AC C6B8： 90 8D 40 C5 A9 91 8D B3 2E C6C ：C6 AD 3 F C5 59 7F $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 93$ C6C8：C5 4C $\quad 45$ C5 2 O O2 C5 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 32$ C6D日：F5 C4 2 日 92 C5 EE B3 C6 C6 C6D 8：4C F5 C4 A9 $6 \emptyset$ 8D C4 CF CC C6EØ：A9 Ø1 8D C5 CF A9 日0 8D 44 C6E8：C6 CF A9 Ø日 8D C7 CE A2 D C6F $:$ ：$\emptyset$ A $\emptyset$ C4 8 A $2 \emptyset$ 4C CE A 2 BA C6F8：C4 20 52 CF A9 8 8 8D C6 69 C700：CF A2 C C A A C4 8A $20634 \quad 67$ C788：CD A9 日0 8D C4 CF A9 81 7B C710：8D C5 CF A9 g 8 8D C6 CF FF C718：A9 g0 8D C7 CF A2 BC Ag CD C72日：C4 8A 2 の 4 C CE A2 C4 2 Ø 28 C728：52 CF A9 C7 8D C5 CF A9 53 C73日：80 8D C6 CF A2 C4 A 0 BC 5F C738：98 2ø 94 CD A9 日6 8D C2 B6 C740：CF 8D C3 CF 8D BE CF 8D 25 C748：BF CF A2 C4 2 Ø 52 CF A9 DF C750：50 8D C5 CE A2 C4 20 DD 67

C758：CC A2 C0 A0 C4 20 D8 CC 3 E C760：30 $42 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{C} 420 \quad 52 \mathrm{CF}$ EE 12 C768：C4 CF A9 90 8D C5 CF A2 52 C770：C4 A A C $\quad 20 \mathrm{D} 8 \mathrm{CC} 30 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ 2B C778：A2 C4 20 52 CF A9 32 8D CA C780：C5 CF A2 C4 20 DD CC A2 3C
 C790：A2 C4 $20 \quad 52$ CF A9 FA 8D 74 C798：C5 CF A2 C4 Ag BC $2 \emptyset$ D8 B $\emptyset$ C7A日：CC $30 \quad 01 \quad 60$ A9 09 4C A2 75 C7A8：C3 日月 FF $20 \quad 23$ C5 A2 C 052 C7B $0: 20 \quad 52$ CF EE C $\emptyset$ CF A9 3 F A5 C7B8：8D Cl CF 20 CC FF A9 FF 35 C7C $1: A 8$ A2 $0420 \mathrm{BA} F \mathrm{FF}$ A9 90 F 8 C7C 8： 20 BD FF 20 C 0 FF Aø 0829 C7D $: 2 \emptyset \quad$ Ø 4 C9 A2 BC $2 \emptyset 52 \mathrm{CF}$ AF
 C7E日：A9 80 8D AA C7 A9 83 8D 3A C7E8：A9 C7 20 C4 C8 F 0 Ø9 AD 59 C7E0：AA C7 GD A9 C7 8D AA C7 95 C7F8：A2 C $\mathrm{C}^{20} 19 \mathrm{CD}$ 日E A9 C7 61

 C81日： 2010 CD 26 E2 C8 301723 C818：A2 C 2010 CD A2 C $\quad 20 \mathrm{CA}$ C820：10 CD A2 C 62010 CD A2 gD C828：C0 20 10 CD 4C EØC7 A2 19 C83日：BC $20 \quad 52$ CF A2 C0 20 10 D7
 C840：C9 A9 80 8D AA C7 A9 01 D2 C848：8D A9 C7 2 －C4 C8 F С 69 3A C850：AD AA C7 ØD A9 C7 8D AA 5F C858：C7 A2 C $\quad 2019 \mathrm{CD} A D \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{C}$ AC C860：CF 10 GD A2 C 10 2 619 CD 36 C868：A2 C $\emptyset \quad 2019$ CD 4C 7D C8 74 C870：A9 Ø1 CD A9 C7 2E A9 C7 7D C878：2E A9 C7 90 CE AC AA C7 D3 C880：20 $04 \mathrm{C} 920 \quad 94 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{BC}$ A7 C888： 2010 CD 20 E2 C8 10 日8 4C C89日：AD C C CF 301 IA 4C D3 C7 97
 C8A $: 1 \emptyset$ CD A2 C $\emptyset 2 \emptyset 10$ CD A2 8D C8A8：C $2010 \mathrm{CD} 4 \mathrm{C} 41 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B}$
 C8B8：C9 A9 FF 20 C3 FF 20 CC C6 C8C $\ddagger$ ：FF 4C 31 C5 A9 g 0 8D B3 04 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 8 C 8: C 6 & 20 & 55 & C 4 & 78 & \text { A5 } & 61 & 29 & 42\end{array}$ C8D $: \mathrm{FE} 85$ 日1 Bl FB AA A5 0155 C8D 8： 09 日1 85 日1 58 8A 2 D 53 8A C8E日：C4 60 A2 C4 20 52 CF A9 21 C8E8：C7 8D C5 CF A2 C4 Ag BC 9D C8F日：4C D8 CC A2 C4 20.52 CF BD C8F8：A9 65 8D C5 CF A2 C 6 A $\emptyset$ D9 C90日：C4 4C D8 CC A2 FE 20 C9 10 C968：FF B6 日B A5 CB C9 3F 189 F C910：Fg 94984 C D2 FF B6 63 EF C918： 20 AF C8 A9 65 4C A2 C3 BD C92日：A C928：D2 FF A9 80 4C D2 FF FF 10 C93日：20 D1 C9 8A D 01 60 2095 C938：EE C9 A9 80 CD 2F C9 D 82 C940： $61 \quad 60 \quad 204 \mathrm{D}$ C9 2077 C9 CC
 C950：FB A9 Dg 85 FC AD 4C C9 BF C958： F Ø 6718 A5 FC $69 \quad 88 \quad 85$ A6 C960：FC AE 2F C9 CA 10 18 016069 C968：18 A5 FB $69 \quad 6885 \mathrm{FB} 9066$ C978： 82 E6 FC 4C 64 C9 FE A9 17 C978：28 8D 76 C9 A9 Ø0 85 FD 45
 C988：6D BD CF 4A 66 ED 88 Dø ED C990：F1 85 FE 18 A5 FD 6D Cl Al C998：CF 85 FD A5 FE 69 g0 85 B2 C9Aの：FE A 93 g6 ED 26 FE 88 AB C9A8：D F9 18 A5 FE 69 A $\emptyset 85$ E4 C9B6：FE $60 \quad 78$ A5 $61 \quad 29$ FB 85 6F C9B8：$\emptyset 1$ A 07 Bl FB AE ED C9 31 C9C0：Fg 0249 FE 91 FD 88 10 1C C9C8：F2 A5 $61 \quad 09 \quad 94 \quad 85 \quad \emptyset 1 \quad 58$ 8 C9D日：60 A2 g 日 AD C C CF D 1413 C9D8：AD C1 CF C9 28 BG GD AD 16 C9Eの：BC CF D $\quad 08$ AD BD CF C9 2F C9E8： 19 Bg 01 E 860 g AD 2 F 71
 C9F8： $34 \mathrm{CA} \mathrm{C} 940 \mathrm{~B} \quad 4 \mathrm{CB} 34 \mathrm{~F} 4$

CA 日0：CA C9 60 B 06638 E9 40 A9 CAØ8：4C 34 CA C 988 B 86638 Dl CA10：E9 20 4C 34 CA C9 Aø B 0 DE CA18： 65 A9 80 4C 34 CA C9 C 090 CA20：B6 0638 E9 404 C 34 CA 9 B CA 28：C9 FF Bg Ø6 38 E 9 80 4C CF CA30：34 CA A9 5E AE 2F C9 EØ 54 CA38：12 Dg 98 Ag 91 8C ED C9 F5
 CA48： 00 8C ED C9 4C 64 CA EØ C5 CA50： 0 E D 08 A 8 01 8C 4C C9 C8 CA58：4C $64 \mathrm{CA} \mathrm{E} \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{E}$ D $65 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset \mathrm{~F} 6$ CA60：00 8C 4C C9 8D 2F C9 60 5C CA68：20 D1 C9 8A D 06 A9 6A 5C CA70：4C A2 C3 38 A9 18 ED BD 18 CA78：CF 8D BD CF 60 FE 日の 2Ø 2D CA80：68 CA A9 60 8D 7E CA 8D BB CA88：7D CA AE 7D CA EC 28 C2 5A CA 90：90 66 AD 7E CA 85 FB 6052 CA98：BD DG CF 8D 2F C9 20 O $\quad 3025$ CAAØ：C9 AD 2F C9 C9 80 F 0641 CAA8：EE Cl CE EE 7E CA EE 7D 89 CAB $: C A$ 4C 8A CA 2068 CA A9 9E CAB 8： $0 \emptyset$ 8D 7E CA 8D 7D CA AE D4 CAC 1 ：7D CA EC 28 C2 $9 \emptyset \quad 06$ AD F9 CAC 8：7E CA 85 FB 60 BD D CF 2C CAD 0：8D 2F C9 20 3 3 C9 AD 2F 67 CAD8：C9 C9 8 8 F 66 EE BD CF 1C CAE 0：EE 7E CA EE 7D CA 4C BE 45 CAE8：CA $20 \quad 23$ C5 A9 gの 8D B3 C8 CAF $0: C 6$ AD 3 F C5 29 7F 8D 3 F 3B CAF 8：C5 $20 \quad 37 \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 97$ A9 $\mathrm{OB}_{2} 2 \mathrm{D}$ $\mathrm{CB} \emptyset 0: 85 \mathrm{FB} 4 \mathrm{C} 31 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{~A} 9$ g 05850 $\mathrm{CB} 08: \mathrm{FB}$ A2 C C A $\mathrm{A} \quad 84 \quad 20 \mathrm{~B} 2 \mathrm{CC} 3 \mathrm{~F}$
 CB18：A1 CB A2 $84 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} 2$ 日B CB2日：CC A2 8日 Aø BC 20 B2 CC 79
 CB30：90 Aø 80 20 B2 CC 20 A1 F4 CB 38：CB 18 AD B9 CF 6D B5 CF 7C CB4日：8D 40 C5 2045 C5 AD 898 F CB48：CF C9 FF Fg 11 A 2 8C Ag 16 CB50：Cg 29 B2 CC A2 88 A 0 BC A8 CB58： 2 g B2 CC $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 36 \mathrm{CB}$ AD 81 C 8 CB60：CF C9 FF D 0 63 4C 31 C 5 D 0 CB 68：A2 $84 \mathrm{~A} 0 \mathrm{C} ⿹ 20 \mathrm{~B} 2 \mathrm{CC} A 2$ 9A CB70：80 A 0 BC 20 B2 CC 20 A1 B4 CB78：CB 18 AD B9 CF 6D B5 CF BC CB 80：8D 40 C5 2045 C5 AD 91 D7 CB88：CF C9 FE D0 03 4C 31 C5 F8 CB90：A2 94 A －C 0 2の B2 CC A2 C6 CB 98：98 A＠BC 20 B2 CC 4C 7612 CBA 日：CB A5 CB C9 3 F D 60568 4D CBA8： 68 4C 31 C5 20 日2 C5 A9 48 CBB $: \mathrm{FF}$ 8D 91 CF 8D 89 CF 20 2D $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { CBB 8：} \mathrm{E} 6 & \mathrm{CB} & \mathrm{B} & 1 & 60 & \mathrm{~A} 2 & \mathrm{BC} & 20\end{array} 04$ CBC $0: 19 \mathrm{CD} 20$ E6 CB B 0 F6 20 F9 CBC8： $02 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \mathrm{~A} \emptyset \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad 20 \mathrm{~B} 2 \mathrm{2D}$ CBD $0: C C$ A 2 AC $A \emptyset \quad B C \quad 2 \emptyset \quad B 2 C C \quad A F$ CBD8：A2 BC 20 10 CD 20 E6 CB 7E
 CBE8：CC $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 621860 \mathrm{AD} 91 \mathrm{CF} 81$ CBF $0: C 9 \mathrm{FE}$ D $\emptyset$ 1D A2 C $\quad 2019 \mathrm{CA}$ CBF8：CD $2 \emptyset \quad 37 \mathrm{CC} 90$ ØE A2 C $\emptyset$ F5 CC日月：A 9420 B2 CC A2 BC A 49 CC $08: 9020$ B2 CC A2 C $\quad 2010$ 7D CCl8：CD AD 89 CF C9 FF D 0 1D 37 CC18：A2 C $\quad 2010$ CD $20 \quad 37 \mathrm{CC} 62$
 CC28：CC A2 BC Ag $88 \quad 20$ B2 CC 69 CC3日：A2 C $\quad 2019 \mathrm{CD} 38 \quad 60 \quad 2011$ CC 38：AC C4 8A D $0 \quad 0218 \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 09$ CC4日：С 4 C8 F G $82 \quad 18 \quad 60 \quad 38 \quad 60 \mathrm{BE}$ CC48：28 95 CC 78 A5 $81 \quad 29$ EE FA $\mathrm{CC} 50: 85$ Ø1 A9 00 85 FB A9 A0 32 CC58：85 FC A9 FB A2 FF Ag BF FE CC60：20 D8 FF 08 A5 $016901 \quad 65$
 CC70：FF 29 日1 D 0 日1 60 A9 9563 CC78：4C A2 C3 20 3B C4 $20.95 \quad 1 \mathrm{E}$
 CC88： 20 B7 FF 29 ＠2 D の 1016068 CC9日：A9 95 4C A2 C3 A9 Ø0 20 D8 CC $98: 90 \mathrm{FF} 20 \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{FF}$ A9 FF A2 94


CCA8：C2 A2 D0 A 0 CF 4 C BD FF 9B CCB0：FF FF 8E B $\emptyset \mathrm{CC} 8 \mathrm{C}$ B1 CC EF CCB8： $\mathrm{A} \emptyset 63 \mathrm{AE} \mathrm{B} \emptyset \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{BD} 00 \mathrm{CF} 71$ CCC $0: A E$ B1 CC 9D $0 \varnothing$ CF EE B $\emptyset 5 F$ CCC8：CC EE Bl CC 8818 EB 6044 CCD日：A C C 420 B2 CC 4C F6 CE 6F CCD8：A9 C4 4C 94 CD 18 BD 6398 CCE0：CF 49 FF 69 01 9D 63 CF 9 F CCE8：BD 62 CF 49 FF 69 gø 9D B3 CCE 0： 02 CF BD 01 CF 49 FF 6954 CCF 8： 08 9D 61 CF BD 08 CF 49 ED
 CD08：00 CF 1063 20 DD CC 60 3C CD16：20 22 CD Ag C4 8A 4 C 3425 CD18：CD 2622 CD Ag C4 8A 4C 3D CD20：94 CD A9 60 8D C4 CF 8D 5B CD28：C5 CF 8D C6 CF 8D C7 CF CC CD30：EE C5 CF 662610 CF Ag 36 CD38：00 AD CC CF 10 01 C8 AD 99 CD4日：C8 CF $1011 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 62 \mathrm{D} 865$ CD48：日C A2 CC 2 2 DD CC A2 C8 5E CD56：20 DD CC Ag 6218 AD CF B2 CD58：CF 6D CB CF 8D C7 CF AD 86 CD60：CE CF 6D CA CF 8D C6 CF C3 CD68：AD CD CF 6D C9 CF 8D C5 8D CD70：CF AD CC CF 6D C8 CF 8D B1 CD78：C4 CF C 61 Fg ge AD C4 72 CD80：CF 30 ดC C 0 G日 FO 65 A 2 GE CD88：C4 20 DD CC 4C 23 CF A9 4F CD99：06 4C A2 C3 26 16 CF A2 56 CD98：C8 2ø DD CC 4C 37 CD FF 64 CDA $0: 0060$ FF FF 06 60 FF 20 5C CDA8：16 CF 26 2F CF A9 06 8D E9 CDB6：9F CD 8D Ag CD 8D A1 CD 01 CDB8：8D A2 CD 8D A3 CD 8D A4 6A CDC $6: C D$ 8D A5 CD 8D A6 CD Ag 7B CDC $8: 264 \mathrm{E}$ C8 CF 6 E C9 CF 6E C6
 CDD8：AD A2 CD 6D CF CF 8D A2 FF CDE $0: C D$ AD A1 CD 6D CE CF 8D B3 CDE8：A1 CD AD Aø CD 6D CD CF 18 CDF $6: 8 \mathrm{D}$ A 9 CD AD 9F CD 6D CC EB CDF8：CF 8D 9F CD 4E 9F CD 6E AB CE日日：A 6 CD 6E A1 CD 6E A2 CD 84 CE08：6E A3 CD 6E A4 CD 6E A5 45 CE10：CD 6E A6 CD 88 D8 B2 AD 7C CE18：9F CD Dø 2B AD Aø CD Dø 22 CE26：26 AD A1 CD 3621 8D C4 33 CE28：CF AD A2 CD 8D C5 CF AD 1B CE30：A3 CD 8D C6 CF AD A4 CD 7D CE38：8D C7 CF E 61 D 90 A2 8E CE4日：C4 20 DD CC 4C 23 CF A9 99 CE48： 66 4C A2 C3 2810 CF A2 10 CE50：C8 2の D6 CC Dø 65 A9 6635 CE58：4C A2 C3 A9 60 8D 9F CD 1B CE69：8D Ag CD 8D A1 CD 8D A2 81 CE68：CD A2 C4 2052 CF 202 F 71 CE70：CF A 90 OE CF CF 2 EE CE ED CE78：CF 2E CD CF 2E CC CF 2E B2 CE8日：A2 CD 2E A1 CD 2E A日 CD F8 CE88：2E 9F CD AD 9F CD CD C8 52 CE90：CE D 16 AD Aø CD CD C9 89 CE98：CF D 0 GE AD A1 CD CD CA 99 CEAg：CF D 66 AD A2 CD CD CB A9 CEA8：CF 9624 AD A2 CD ED CB A5 CEB0：CE 8D A2 CD AD A1 CD ED 48 CEB8：CA CF 8D A1 CD AD Ag CD AF CEC $6: E D C 9$ CF 8 D Ag CD AD 9F D1 CEC8：CD ED C8 CF 8D 9F CD 2E 93 CED日：C7 CF 2E C6 CE 2E C5 CF 0 B CED8：2E C4 CF $\mathrm{B} 日 1488 \mathrm{D} 993 \mathrm{BB}$ CEE6：AD C4 CE 30 日C E® O1 Dの 3A CEE8：05 A2 C4 20 DD CC 4 C 23 2A CEF0：CF A9 06 4C A2 C3 A2 83 D2 CEF8：BD C4 CE D6 66 CA 10 F8 22 CF60：A9 6060 AD C4 CF 300324 CF 08 ：A9 $91 \quad 60$ A9 FF 60 FF FF E4 CF16：8C GE CF 8D 日F CF Aø CC 12 CF18：20 B2 CC AE 日E CF A0 C8 B2 CF2日：4C B2 CC A2 C4 AC 日F CF 1D CF 28：26 B2 CC 4C F6 CE FF A9 7F CF 36： $08 \mathrm{AC} C \mathrm{CC}$ CF 16824981 AD CF 38：AC C8 CF 106249 g1 8D 26 CF46：2E CF A2 CC 2667 CD A2 67 CF48：C8 $26 \quad 97 \mathrm{CD}$ AD 2E CF AA 82

CF50：A8 60 A9 00 A0 04 9D 08 E1 CF58：CF E8 88 DG F9 60 FF FF 89 CF60： 6060 FF FF 60 g 0 FF FF FF CF68：00 06 FF FF 0060 FF FF 08 CF70：00 00 7F FF 06017 FFF 03 CF 78： 00 00 FE FF 10 01 FE FE 9C CF8日： $6 \mathrm{D} 44 \begin{array}{llllllll}47 & 52 & 41 & 50 & 48 & 20 & \mathrm{Cl}\end{array}$ CF88：42 $592044 \begin{array}{llllll}41 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 43 & \mathrm{AE}\end{array}$ CF 90： $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 59 \begin{array}{llllllll}59 & 31 & 31 & 2 F & 38 & 36 & 32\end{array}$ CF 98： $\operatorname{dD} 20 \mathrm{CC}$ FF A2 60 BD 8071 CFA0：CF 20 D2 FF E8 E6 19 D8 58 CFA8：F5 60 FF FF 0000 FF FF 5 B

## Program 2：DGraph Loader

HE 16 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
 YRIGHT 1988 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
CA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
AX $4 \varnothing$ IFL＝$\varnothing$ THENL $=1$ ：LOAD＂DGRAPH ．OBJ＂ 8,1
EX 50 PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N\} D G R A P H 1.1 ~ I S ~}$ ACTIVE．（DOWN）＂
XS 60 SYS 49158：＠4， 0,0 ：NEW

## Program 3：Demo 1

XF 1 ＠＠3：＠2：POKE50913，1：POKE5 959，1：POKE50918，$\varnothing$ ：POKE5 8 964，0：POKE50923， 0 ：POKE5 0 969，$\varnothing$
CE $26 \times 1 \%=6: \times 2 \%=32 \sigma$
RM 30 FORY $=6$ TO2øØSTEP8
EB $50 \quad \mathrm{Y} 1 \%=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{Y} 2 \%=200-\mathrm{Y}$
FB 60 ＠4，X1\％，Y2\％：＠7，X2\％，Y1\％，$\varnothing$
CX 76 NEXTY
KK $8 \emptyset \mathrm{Y} 1 \%=\emptyset: \mathrm{Y} 2 \%=2 \emptyset \emptyset$
HQ 96 FORX $=320$ TOøSTEP－1 0
MF $106 \mathrm{X} 1 \%=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{X} 2 \%=320-\mathrm{X}$
EP 110 ＠4，X2\％，Y1\％：＠7，X1\％，Y2\％，$\varnothing$
BE 120 NEXTX
XC 130＠4， $0,0: @ 7,319,0,0: @ 7,31$ 9，199， 0
xX 140 ＠7， $0,199,0: 07,0,8,8$
QP 145 FORN $=\varnothing$ TO 0
GB $150 \mathrm{C} 1 \%=16 * \operatorname{RND}(\theta): \mathrm{C} 2 \%=16 * \mathrm{RN}$ D（ $\varnothing$ ）
AM 160 IF（C1\％＝C2\％）GOTO156
DH 170 POKE $646, \mathrm{Cl} \%$ ：POKE $53281, \mathrm{C}$ 2\％
JG 186 FORI $=\varnothing$ TO1 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXT
FE 190 NEXTN
AF 206 POKE53281，6：PRINT＂$\{$ WHT \} \｛CLR\}PRINT BURST PATTER N（Y／N）？＂：＠1
DH 210 GETC $\$: 1 F(C \$=" ")$ GOTO 210
MG 22 IF（CS＜＞＂Y＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\}": END
PX 236 ＠2：＠14：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":@1: END

## Program 4：Demo 2

KK 5 POKE $50913,1:$ POKE $50959,1:$ P OKE50918， 8 ：POKE50964， 8 ：PO KE50923， 0 ：POKE 50969， 0
XF 10 POKE53281，6：PRINT＂$\{$ WHT $\} "$ ；：©3：＠2
CC $2 \varnothing$＠4，2ø，50：＠7，2の，150，$\varnothing$
MB 30 ＠4，300，50：＠7，300，150，0
XH $50 \quad \mathrm{PH}=\{\star 3 / 4$
PX 60 FORJ $=0$ TO 31
DF $76 \mathrm{AG}=\{$ सJ $/ 16$
QP $80 \mathrm{Y} 18=\operatorname{CoS}(\mathrm{AG}) * 50+100: \mathrm{Y} 28=\mathrm{C}$ OS（AG＋PH）＊5 $5+16 \emptyset$
CC 98 ＠4，2ø，Y1\％：＠7， $306, Y 2 \%$ ，$\varnothing$
JQ 180 NEXTJ

RM 110 ＠4， $0,0: @ 7,319,0,0: @ 7,31$ 9，199， $0: @ 7,8,199,8: @ 7,8$ ， 0,0
DK 115 FORI $=\varnothing$ TO2500：NEXTI
PD 120 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}PRINT TWIST \｛SPACE\}PATTERN (Y/N)?": ＠1
XE 130 GETC $\$:$ IF（C $\$=$＂＂）GOTO13 0
MP 140 IF（CS＜＞＂Y＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\}": END
ED 150 ＠2：＠14：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":@1: END

## Program 5：Demo 3

EH 5 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊SCALE $=319$ BY 239 ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
KC 10 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
HG 26 REM＊＊＊＊BUILD TITLES AND OUTLINE＊＊＊＊

DE 40 REM
GG 41 POKE50913，1：POKE 50959，1
DB 42 POKE $50918,8:$ POKE 50964,51
PF 43 POKE50923，0：POKE50969，11 7
PK 50 PRINTCHR $(8)+$ CHR $\$(14): @ 2$ ：＠3
DC 60 ＠4， $0,116: @ 7,319,116,0: @ 8$ ，0，116，13
FM 78 ＠4，159， $6: @ 7,159,239,0: @ 8$ ，159，0， 13
DQ 80 ＠4，319，239：＠7，319， 8,8
CE 90 ＠7， $0,0,0: @ 7,0,239, \varnothing$
RC 100 CHS＝CHRS（14）＋CHRS（18）＋＂ （ 6 SPACES \}DGRAPH DEMO B Y DAN COY 5／87 \｛ $7^{-}$SPAC̄ES $\}^{\prime \prime}$
BJ 110 ＠10， 0,24, CHS
GR 120 CHS＝CHRS（146）＋＂LINES：＂
JG 130 ＠10，1，23，CH\＄：＠1 $\bar{\varnothing}, 1,22, "$ \｛6 T\}"
GG 14＠＠10，1，11，＂FILLS：＂：＠10，1 ，10，＂\｛6 T\}"
BR 150 ＠1 $0,21,23, " T E X T: ": @ 10,2$ 1，22，＂\｛5 T\}"
JE－160＠1ø，21，11，＂GRAPHICS：＂：＠ $10,21,10, "\{9 \mathrm{~T}\}$＂
SE 170 REM
JF 18 g REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
EH 190 REM＊＊＊DRAW EXAMPLE LIN E STYLES＊＊＊＊
RF 2 g日 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
DG $21 \varnothing$ REM
AG 220 FORI $=\varnothing$ TO 8
EF $230 \mathrm{~S} \%=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Y} \%=215-(5 * \mathrm{I})$
KE 240 ＠4， $20, \mathrm{Y} \%: @ 7,140, \mathrm{Y} \%, \mathrm{~S} \%$
AF 250 NEXT I
EH 260 FORI $=9$ TO 17
SE $270 \mathrm{~S} \%=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Y} \%=210-(5$＊ I$)$
AP 280 ＠ $4,140, Y \%: @ 7,20, Y \%, 0: @ 8$ ，140，Y\％，S\％
AJ 290 NEXT I
JP 300 REM
DR 316 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
DD 326 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊DRAW FILL EXA MPLES＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
PS 33 g REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
JS 346 REM
RD 350 ＠4，20，15：＠7，140，15，0：＠7 ，140，106，8
CH 360 ＠7，20，100，0：＠7，20，15， 0
EK 376 ＠4，40，35：＠7，120，35，0：＠7 ，120，80， 0
XB 380 ＠7，40，8ø， $0: @ 7,46,35, \varnothing$
RQ 390 ＠4，80，35：＠7，80，80，6：＠7， 120，35，8

HC 400 ＠ $4,40,58: @ 7,80,58,0$
QR 410 ＠9，60，65，0：©9，60，45，1
AP $42 \emptyset$＠9，9 $9,45,4: @ 9,110,70,7$
PS 430 ＠9，8ø，20，8：＠9，80，90，8
MF 440 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
QX 450 REM＊＊＊＊＊PRINT TEXT CRO SSWORD＊＊＊＊＊＊
CH 460 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star *$
AH 478 REM
HJ $480 \mathrm{CHS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(142)+$ CHR $\$(146)$ ＋＂UPPERCASE＂
PG 490 ＠11，27，21，CHS
SP 500 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset \mathrm{TOl} 50$ ：NEXT I
RQ $510 \mathrm{CH} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(14)+$＂LOWERCASE
SJ 520 ＠10，29，21，CH\＄
CK 530 FOR $\mathrm{I}=$ GTO150：NEXT I
QA $540 \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(142)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(18)+$ ＂REVERSE＂
EP 550 ＠10， $26,13, \mathrm{CH}$ \＄
GX 560 FOR $\mathrm{I}=$ ØTO150：NEXT I
EQ 570 CH\＄＝CHRS（146）＋＂NORMAL＂
HR 580 ＠10，23，15，CH\＄
MQ 590 FOR $\mathrm{I}=6$ TO15 ：NEXT I
EG $60 \emptyset$＠16，25，17，＂HORIZONTAL＂
XQ 610 FOR $\mathrm{I}=0 \mathrm{TO} 150$ ：NEXT I
PM 626 ＠11，33，23，＂VERTICAL＂
GD 630 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset \mathrm{TO} 150:$ NEXT I
HC 64 日 REM $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
QJ 650 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊DRAW SPACES HIP＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
XD 660 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
KE 670 REM
MF $680 \mathrm{RO}=\uparrow / 6: \mathrm{EL}=\uparrow / 12$
FP $69 \emptyset Y C=\bar{\emptyset}: Z C=\emptyset: R C=1 \emptyset$
PR 700 FORI $=-50$ TO10STEP20
RC $710 \mathrm{XC}=\mathrm{I}$ ：GOSUB100 0
RD 720 NEXTI
EX $730 \times \mathrm{XC}=2 \varnothing$ ：RC＝8：GOSUB 1000
JA $740 \mathrm{XC}=40: \mathrm{YC}=0: \mathrm{ZC}=30: \mathrm{RC}=40$ ： GOSUB120б
RQ $750 \mathrm{ZC}=35$ ：GOSUB1200
BS $760 \mathrm{ZC}=33$ ： $\mathrm{RC}=5$
EJ 770 FORI $=-70$ TO -10 STEP 20
XP $780 \mathrm{XC}=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{YC}=33:$ GOSUB 1000 ：YC $=-33$ ：GOSUBI 160
KJ 790 NEXT I
FM 795 FORI $=\varnothing$ TO5
$\mathrm{CC} 8 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{AG}=\mathrm{I}^{\star} \mathrm{I} / 3: \mathrm{XC}=-50: \mathrm{YC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{ZC}$ $=\sigma:$ RC $=0$ ：GOSUB1400：＠4，X\％ ，Y\％
KP $865 \mathrm{RC}=16$ ：GOSUB1400：＠7， Xz ， Y \％，0：XC＝10：GOSUB1400：＠7， X\％，Y\％, 0
HS $810 \mathrm{RC}=0$ ：GOSUB 1400 ： $07, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$ ， $6: \mathrm{XC}=26: \mathrm{RC}=8$ ：GOSUB140 6 ：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%$ ， $\mathrm{Y} \%$ ，$\varnothing$
AK 815 NEXT I
JP $82 \sigma$ FORI $=6$ TO5
FK $825 \mathrm{AG}=$ I＊$^{*}(\mathrm{I} / 3+1 / 6): \mathrm{XC}=40$ ： YC $=0: \mathrm{ZC}=3 \theta: \mathrm{RC}=6$ ：GOSUB160 0 ：＠4，X\％，Y\％
DR $830 \mathrm{RC}=40$ ： GOSUB 1600 ：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y}$ \％， $0: Z C=35:$ GOSUB1600：©7， $X \%, Y \%, 0$
BG 835 RC＝ 0 ：GOSUB1600：© $7, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$ ，$\sigma$
AM 840 NEXT I
ER 845 FORI $=0$ TO3
RP $850 \mathrm{AG}=\mathrm{f}^{*} \mathrm{I} / 2: \mathrm{XC}=-76: \mathrm{YC}=33: \mathrm{Z}$ $\mathrm{C}=3 \frac{1}{3}: \mathrm{RC}=6$ ：GOSUB1460：＠4， X8， y 8
ES $855 \mathrm{RC}=5$ ：GOSUB1406：＠7，X\％，Y\％ ，0：XC＝－16：GOSUB1400：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y}$ \％，$\varnothing$
XG $860 \mathrm{RC}=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB1400：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%$ ， $\mathrm{Y} \%$ ，$\varnothing$
HP $865 \mathrm{XC}=-70: \mathrm{YC}=-33: \mathrm{ZC}=33: \mathrm{RC}=$ g：GOSUB140日：＠4，X\％，Y\％

AS $870 \mathrm{RC}=5$ ：GOSUB 1400 ：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y}$ \％ ， $0: \mathrm{XC}=-16:$ GOSUB1406：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%, 0$
XA $875 \mathrm{RC}=\emptyset$ ：GOSUB140日：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%$ ， $\mathrm{Y} \%$ ，$\varnothing$
AR 880 NEXT I
SK $885 \mathrm{X}=10: \mathrm{Y}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=10$ ：GOSUB 2006 ： $04, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$
XH $890 \mathrm{X}=30: Z=30:$ GOSUB $2000: @ 7$ ， $X 8, Y \%, 6$
AP $895 \mathrm{X}=10$ ：GOSUB $2 \varnothing 06$ ：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$ ， 0
PR 960 $\mathrm{X}=-10: \mathrm{Z}=10$ ：GOSUB 2000 ：＠7 ， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$ ，$\varnothing$
PP $905 \mathrm{X}=10$ ：GOSUB $2 \varnothing \emptyset 6: 07, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$ ， 0
GM $910 \mathrm{X}=-20: \mathrm{Y}=7: \mathrm{Z}=7:$ GOSUB 2000 ： $4, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$
CC $915 \mathrm{Y}=26: \mathrm{Z}=29:$ GOSUB2006：＠7， X8， Y \％， 8
HC $920 \mathrm{X}=-30$ ：GOSUB20日0：＠7，X\％，Y \％，$\varnothing$
XG $925 \mathrm{Y}=7: \mathrm{Z}=7$ ：GOSUB $2 ø 00: @ 7, \mathrm{X}$ \％ ， $\mathrm{Y} \%$ ，$\varnothing$
QC $930 \mathrm{X}=-26$ ：GOSUB 2060 ：＠7， $\mathrm{X} \%$ ， Y \％， 0
MM $935 \mathrm{X}=-26: \mathrm{Y}=-7: \mathrm{Z}=7$ ：GOSUB $2 \varnothing 6$ 0：＠4， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y}$ \％
EP $946 \mathrm{Y}=-26: Z=29$ ：GOSUB 2006：© 7 ， $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%, 0$
PA $945 \mathrm{X}=-36$ ：GOSUB2日日0：© $7, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y}$ \％， 0
$\mathrm{XC} 950 \mathrm{Y}=-7: \mathrm{Z}=7$ ：GOSUB2000：＠7， X \％， $\mathrm{Y} \%, \varnothing$
AB $955 \mathrm{X}=-20$ ：GOSUB2日00：© $7, \mathrm{X} \%$ ， Y \％，$\varnothing$
XG 960 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
EG 963 REM＊＊＊＊＊SAVE，LOAD，AN D PRINT＊＊＊＊＊
PH 965 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
FH 966 REM
XF 968 FORI $=6$ TO2506：NEXTI
MR 976 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} SAVING DEMOM STRATION SCREEN TO DISK ．．．＂：＠1：＠12，＂DEMO．DAT＂
PE 975 ＠ $3: @ 2: @ 13, " D E M O . D A T ": O P$ EN8，8，15，＂S：DEMO．DAT＂：C LOSE8：FORI＝QTO2506：NEXT I
HA 980 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}PRINT DEMONS TRATION SCREEN（Y／N）？＂： ＠1
SP 983 GETCS：IF（CS＝＂＂）GOTO983
GP 986 IF（CS＜＞＂Y＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\}": END
FK 988 ＠2：＠14：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":@1: END
QB $1000 \mathrm{DC}=\mathrm{f} / 4: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XC}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YC}: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ZC}+$ RC
EQ 1010 GOSUB2000：© $4, X_{\%}, Y_{\%}$
KC $162 \emptyset$ FOR AG $=D C T O(2 * I+D C) S T E$ PDC
JH $1030 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YC}+\mathrm{RC} * \mathrm{~S}$ IN（ AG ）： $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ZC}+\mathrm{R}$ $C^{\star} \operatorname{Cos}(A G)$
GJ 1040 GOSUB2000：$@ 7, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%, 8$
GF 1050 NEXT AG
FC 1660 RETURN
$\begin{aligned} & \text { MF } 1200 \mathrm{DC}=£ / 12: Y=Y C: Z=Z C: X=X C \\ &+\mathrm{RC}\end{aligned}$ $+\mathrm{RC}$
KX 1210 GOSUB2日60：© 4，X\％，Y\％
GG 1220 FOR AG＝DCTO（ 2 ＊$I+$ DC $)$ STE PDC
XB $1230 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XC}+\mathrm{RC} * \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{AG}): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YC}+\mathrm{R}$ C＊SIN（AG）
KQ 1240 GOSUB2000： $07, \mathrm{X} \mathrm{\%}, \mathrm{Y} \%, 8$
FA 1250 NEXT AG
KS 1260 RETURN
AH $1400 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XC}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YC}+\mathrm{RC}$＊SIN（AG）： Z $=\mathrm{ZC}+\mathrm{RC}^{\star} \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{AG}):$ GOTO2 $\sigma \varnothing$

HB $1600 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ZC}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XC}+\mathrm{RC} * \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{AG}): \mathrm{Y}$ $=Y C+R C \star$ S IN（AG）：GOTO $2 \emptyset \emptyset$ Ø
HD $2000 \mathrm{SR}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{RO}): \mathrm{CR}=\mathrm{COS}(\mathrm{RO})$
SE 2010 SE＝SIN（EL）：$C E=C O S(E L)$
BE $2620 \mathrm{X}_{8}=\mathrm{X} * \mathrm{CR}-\mathrm{Y} * \mathrm{SR}+242$
QH $2030 \mathrm{Y} \%=\mathrm{Z}^{*} \mathrm{CE}-(\mathrm{Y} * \mathrm{CR}+\mathrm{X} * \mathrm{SR}) * \mathrm{SE}$ $+30$
JB 2640 RETURN

## Program 6：DGraph Painter

XH 10 PRINTCHR $\$(14)$ ；CHR $\$(8): L X$ \％$=4$ ：LY $\%=195$
SC 26 POKE56913，1：POKE56959，1： POKE50918， 6
PE $3 \varnothing$ POKE $50964, \varnothing$ ：POKE $50923, \varnothing$ ： POKE50969，$\varnothing$
JG 40 ＠2：$X_{8}^{8}=4: Y_{8}^{8}=195$
CH 50 IF $\mathrm{X} \%<\emptyset$ THEN $\mathrm{X} 8=319$
EB 60 IF $\mathrm{X} \%>319$ THEN $\mathrm{X} \%=\varnothing$
CQ 78 IF $\mathrm{Y} \%<\emptyset$ THEN $Y \%=199$
MJ 80 IF $Y \%>199$ THEN $Y \&=\varnothing$
DB $90 \mathrm{Cl} \%=5: \mathrm{C} 2 \%=6: @ 4, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%: \mathrm{IF}($ PEEK（251）＜＞6）THENC $18=6$ ：C 2 q $=5$
PQ 100 ＠C1\％， $\mathrm{X} \mathrm{\%}, \mathrm{y} \mathrm{\%}$
QQ 110 XT ＝ $\operatorname{PEEK}$（ $5632 \sigma$ ）AND 31
MP $12 \varnothing \mathrm{JX} \mathrm{\%}=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{XT}$ \％AND4）$)-\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{XT}$ \％AND8）
XQ $130 \mathrm{JY} \%=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{XT} \% \mathrm{AND} 2)-\mathrm{SGN}$（XT 8AND1）
FP 140 JF\％$=1-\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{XT} \%$ AND 16$)$
 0206
XS 160 GETC $\$$ ：$\%=$ PEEK（653）AND4
EF 176 IF（C\＄＝＂＂）AND（ $\mathrm{C} \%=\varnothing$ ）GOTO1 10
GF $180 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{C} \%=\varnothing)$ GOTO22 0
HC 190 GOTO 380
CD 206 IF（JF\％＜＞$)$ THENC $2 \%=\mathrm{C} 1 \%$
CK 210 ＠C $2 \%, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%: \mathrm{X} \mathrm{\%}=\mathrm{X} \%+\mathrm{JX} \mathrm{\%}: \mathrm{Y} \%$ $=Y$ \％+ JY \％：GOTO 0
JQ $226 \mathrm{CX} \mathrm{\%}=\mathrm{X} \mathrm{\%} / 8: \mathrm{CY} \% \mathrm{Y} \% / 8: @ 16, \mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{CY} \%, \mathrm{c}$ \＄
EA 230 IF（PEEK（251）＝ø）GOTO $26 \emptyset$
EQ $240 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{CX} \%>38)$ THENX\％$=-4$ ： $\mathrm{IF}($ CY\％$>$（ ）THENY \％$=Y$ \％-8
JF 250 X\％＝X \％＋8：GOTO5
JD $260 \mathrm{C} \%=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{C} \$): \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{C} \%<>13)$ GO TO296
RC 270 ＠C $2 \%, X \%, Y \%: X \%=4: I F(Y \%>7$ ）THENY $\%=Y$ \％－8
GG 280 GOTO 50
SQ 290 IF（C\％$=29$ ）THENJX $\%=8$ ：GOTO 210
GR 300 IF（C\％$=157$ ）THENJX $\frac{q}{6}=-8$ ：GO TO216
QX $316 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{C} \%=145)$ THENJY $\%=8:$ GOT 0216
GS 320 IF $(C 8=17)$ THENJY $\%=-8:$ GOT 0210
XG $330 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{C} \%=19)$ THEN＠C $2 \%, \mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%$ ： X 8 $=4: \mathrm{Y} \%=195$ ：GOTO 58
GE 346 IF $(C 8=147)$ THEN＠ $3: X 8=4: Y$ \％＝195：GOTO 50
FS 350 IF $(C 8<>2 \theta)$ GOTO11 $\varnothing$
GC 360 ＠C $2 \%, X \%, Y \%: I F(X \%>7)$ THEN X \％$=\mathrm{X}$ \％－8：$: \mathrm{CX}_{8}=\mathrm{X} \% / 8: \mathrm{CY}$ \％$=\mathrm{Y}$ \％ ／8：＠1б，CX\％，CY\％，＂＂
XQ 370 GOTO 50
QD 380 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";
JB 390 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}\{16 SPACES\} 0 PTIONS $\{17$ SPACES $\}\{O F F\}^{\prime \prime}$
XP 400 ＇PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} $G \rightarrow$ GET A FILE＂
EG 410 PRINT＂S $\rightarrow$ SAVE A FILLE
JF 420 PRINT＂P $\rightarrow$ PRINT SCREE $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$
JC 430 PRINT＂D $\rightarrow$ DRAW A LINE

HJ 446 PRINT＂F $\rightarrow$ EILL A REGU LAR POLYGON＂
JR 450 PRINT＂ $\mathrm{U} \rightarrow$ UPPERCASE＂
CF 460 PRINT＂L $\rightarrow$ LOWERCASE＂
SS $47 \varnothing$ PRINT＂N $\rightarrow$ NORMAL CHAR ACTERS＂
QJ 480 PRINT＂R $\rightarrow$ REVERSE CHA RACTERS＂
DD 490 PRINT＂C $\rightarrow$ CLEAR SCREE $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$
QB 500 PRINT＂$Q \rightarrow$ QUIT＂
CK $51 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} $\{$ RVS $\}$ ENTER \｛SPACE\}OPTION: $\{O F \bar{F}\} \quad " ;$ ＠1
MK 520 GETC $\$: I F(C \$=" ")$ GOTO52日
MG 530 PRINTC $\$+$＂\｛DOWN\}"
DE 540 IF（C $\$<>$＂G＂）GOTO58
QQ $550 \mathrm{CS}=" \mathrm{Cl}:$ INPUT＂GET EILENAM E＂； C
QJ 560 IF（CS＝＂＂）THENPRINT＂
\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}GET A FILE A BORTED－－ENTTER CŌMMAND \｛DOWN\}": GOTTO396
KP 576 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}GETTING FIL

JX 580 IF（CS＜＞＂S＂）GOTO62ø
BE $590 \mathrm{C} \$=" \mathrm{Cl}$ ：INPUT＂SAVE EILENA ME＂； C \＄
PR 600 IF（C\＄＝＂＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} SAVE A EILE \｛SPACE\} ABORTED -- ENTER COMMAND $\{D O W N$ \}": GOTO39ø
QS 610 PR INT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ SAVING EILE ．．．＂：＠C2\％，X\％，Y\％：＠12，cs： ＠C1\％， $\mathrm{X} \%$ ， Y \％：＠2：GOTO116
EB 62日 IF（C $\$<>$＂P＂）GOTO678
EB 630 PRINT＂SURE PRINT（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）？
KR 640 GETC $\$:$ IF（C $\$=$＂＂）GOTO64 $\varnothing$
AH 65 IF（CS＜＞＂Y＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\} \{DOWN\}PRINT ABORTE D－－ENTER COMMAND （DOWN\}": GOTŌ39ø
AK 660 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PRINTING. . ＂：＠C2\％，X\％，Y\％：＠14：＠C1\％，X \％，Y \％：© 2 ：GOTO110
FE 670 IF（CS＜＞＂D＂）GOTO 800
KR 680 PRINT＂\｛RVS $\}\{14$ SPACES $\}$ D RAW OPTIONS $(14 \text { SPACES })^{-}$ \｛OFF\}"
HS 690 PRINT＂S $\rightarrow$ SET STARTIN G POINT＂
GK 760 PRINT＂D $\rightarrow$ DRAW THE LI NE＂
PH 710 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} (RVS\} ENTER \｛SPACE\}DRAW OPTION: \｛OFF\} ";
FJ $72 \theta$ GETC $\$$ ：IF（C\＄＝＂＂）GOTO 72 （
RA 730 PRINTC
EX 740 IF（C\＄く＞＂S＂）GOTO760
KQ $750 \mathrm{LX} \%=\mathrm{X} \%: \mathrm{LY} \%=\mathrm{Y} \%: \mathrm{C} 2 \%=\mathrm{C} 1 \%$ ：© 2：GOTOl1ø
BD 760 IF（CS＜＞＂D＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}LINE ABORTED －－ENTER COUMMAND（DOWN\} ＂：GOT̄O39の
RM 778 S \％$=256$ ：INPUT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ LINE STYLE（ $0-255$ ）＂；${ }^{\circ}$ \％
DX $78 \emptyset \mathrm{IF}((\mathrm{S} \%<\emptyset) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{S} \%>255)) \mathrm{THE}$ NPRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\}DRAW \｛SPACE\}LINE ABORTED -\｛SPACE\} ENTER COMMAND （DOWN \}": GOTO3 ${ }^{9} 9$
BA 790 ＠2：＠4，LX\％，LY\％：＠7，X\％，Y\％，
 JK 80．IF（C $\$<>$＂ F ＂）GOTO88
EE 810 PRINT＂IS MARKER IN POLY GON（Y7N） $\bar{?}$＂；
JA 82の GETC $\$$ ：IF（C $\$="$＂）GOTO 026
AK 836 PRINTC
BX 840 IF（CS＜＞＂Y＂）THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}EILL ABORTED
－－ENTER COMMAND \｛DOWN\} ＂：GOT̄O 390
RM $850 \mathrm{Sq}=128$ ：INPUT＂ $\mathrm{DOWN}^{2}$ FILL STYLE（6－127）＂；S\％
HH $860 \mathrm{IF}((\mathrm{S} \%<\boldsymbol{)} \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{S} \%>127)) \mathrm{THE}$ NPRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} FILL \｛SPACE\} ABORTED -- ENTER COMMAND（DOWN\}": GOT̄O39ø
 ：GOTO50
EM 880 IF（C $\$=$＂U＂）THENC $\$=$ CHR $\$(1$ 42）：＠1 $\varnothing, 0,0, \mathrm{c} \$: @ 2$ ：GOTO1 10
AM 890 IF（C\＄＝＂L＂）THENC $\$=C H R \$(1$ 4）：＠1 $\varnothing, \varnothing, 0, c \$: @ 2:$ GOTO11 $\theta$
QK $9 \varnothing 0 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{C} \$=$＂N＂）THENC $\$=$ CHR $\$(1$ 46）：＠1 $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, c \$: @ 2:$ GOTO1 10
SG 910 IF（CS＝＂R＂）THENC $\$=C H R S(1$ 8）：＠1 $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, C \$: @ 2:$ GOTO11 g
PM 920 IF（CS＝＂C＂）THEN＠3：＠2：GOT 0110
DC 930 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}\{14 SPACES\}? UIT OPTIONS $\{14$ SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF\}"
PX 946 PRINT＂J $\rightarrow$ RETURN TO J OY＂
HX 950 PRINT＂B $\rightarrow$ GO TO BASIC
XB 968 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}ENTER \｛SPACE\}QUIT OPTION: \｛OFE\}"
PD 970 GETC $\$$ ：IF（CS＝＂＂）GOTO976
HG $980 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{C} \$=$＂J＂）THEN＠2：GOTO11 $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$
CS 990 IF（ $\mathrm{C} \$=$＂B＂）THEN＠C $2 \%$ ， $\mathrm{X} \%$ ， Y \％：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{TAB\}":@1: PRINTCHR\＄（142）；CHR\＄（9）： END
MC 1006 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}QUIT \｛SPACE\} ABORTED -- ENTE R COMMAND（DOWN\} ": GŌTO3 90

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Spy Defense

See program listing on page 24 before typing in．

0801：0D $08 \quad 12$ ØE 9E $28 \quad 32 \quad 30$ C6 0809：36 3311 00 00 00 20 ØB 6E 8811：日B 20 12 日A 20 A6 08 20 5D 9819：64 Ø8 F6 F5 28 D8 GD 2679 ब821：41 ØD 20 9E 日C $2 \varnothing 62$ 日E B6

 8839：D5 D $\varnothing$ DC AC 09 D $\varnothing$ C 6 DC B8 6841：90 4E A9 8F Aの 13 A2 07 F8 6849：26 2B 13 A9 1F 8D 120589 8851：A2 FF ØE ØE 65 AD 15 D 12 F 6859：29 EE 8D 15 D $20 \quad 2213$ 5B 8861：4C 22 13 A6 FE A0 GA AD 29
 8871：42 96 04 28 C8 日B A8 E6 ED 8879：28 B6 62 Aव 日B 8C 2B Dの C5 6881：26 E4 FF C9 03 F 6 日A AC 14 0889：8D 62 C 0 Ø1 F6 D5 C9 85 Ø1 0891：60 78 A9 31 8D 1493 A9 A4 0899：EA 8D $15 \quad 93 \quad 58$ A9 948 BD 54

98A1：88 62 68 68 Ø0 A2 60 E8 7D 08A9：Eの $04 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 6 \mathrm{~A}$ BD BC 04 C 994 08B1： $03 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{FE}$ BC 64 A5 2776 Ø8B9：C9 日В В $\emptyset 64$ C6 А9 C6 A9 DB 08C1：A2 69 BD C5 15 9D 25 D6 B3 98C9：BD CF 15 9D F8 87 CA 10 B4 98Dl：F1 A9 96 8D 15 D6 A9 167 F 98D9：8D 1C Dg 8D 17 Dg 8D 1D DE 98E1：D6 A9 Ag 8D 98 Dg A9 6A F2 08E9：8D 99 DØ A9 19 8D ØE DØ A3 98E1：A9 CC 8D 9 EF D 018 2g 1B EE 98F9： 0 E A9 90 8D 10 D6 A8 A2 8C Ø901：03 99 B4 0496 F7 99 AA 44
 9911：14 CA 8A 4A 690385 B5 ED 9919：A5 27 C9 $98 \quad 68 \quad 29 \quad 07$ AA 1F 6921：A9 6628 Bg 63 BD DE 16 EA 0929：8D 20 D 6 BD EE 16 8D 23 0E 9931：D $\emptyset$ BD E6 16 8D 21 D $\varnothing$ AD 99 6939：20 Dø 8D 22 D6 A9 ØF 8D 3C 9941：24 D6 2046 日B A9 8485 2F 6949：A5 A9 28 85 A4 AA A9 6079 6951：18 28 D4 69 AD 23 D 68 C3 0959：26 A9 8785 A5 A9 2085 CB 6961：A4 A5 27 C9 659062 A9 C8 9969：05 GA 85 AE A9 10 E5 AE 24 9971：8D $96 \quad 04$ A8 A2 $17 \begin{array}{llllll}18 & 26 & 17\end{array}$ 6979：FØ FF A5 AE $18 \quad 69 \quad 058599$ 0981： 6285 BF A9 DA A9 1620 2E 6989：D6 ØB C6 62 D 6 F5 A9 ØD 7E 9991：38 E5 AE 85 AE A8 C8 C8 D9 9999：A6 AE A9 1C 18 20 D4 6995 99A1：A5 AE $0 \mathrm{~A} \quad 85 \mathrm{AF}$ A5 A4 1841 99A9：69 2838 E 5 AF C5 A4 B6 6E 99B1： 62 E6 A5 85 A4 A6 AE A9 52 69B9：1C 18 2б D4 69 C4 AE 98 7A 99C1： 69 F6 64 E6 AE D 0 D1 8868 99C9：D＠CE A9 øø 8526 A2 28 5F 99Dl：A9 1C 18 0884 Bl 86 AE E9 69D9：A＠ 28 Bg 02 A 0018 C 7918 99E1：65 4820 FC 69 A5 A4 189 C 99E9：6D 796585 A4 9602 E6 5C 69F1：A5 68 CA D 8 EC A4 B1 A6 5B g9F9：AE 286048 A 80691 A 4 CA gag1：A5 A5 $481869 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 85 & \text { A5 } & 29\end{array}$ gag9：A5 26 91 A4 6885 A5 $68 \quad 03$ gA11： 60 A9 3F 8D 02 DD A9 C5 21 9A19：8D Øø DD A9 84 8D 88 62 B7 ØА21：A9 9985 A4 A9 1485 A5 B9 6А29：A9 g6 85 AE A9 B2 85 AF 80 ØА31：AØ Ø0 B1 A4 C9 ED FØ 2321 ØA39：A2 Øø C9 E7 Dø 03 8A A2 Aø gA41： 07 C9 EF D 603 8A A2 ØF EC 6A49：E6 A4 D $\varnothing 02$ E6 A5 91 AE D3 9A51：E6 AE D $\varnothing 02$ E6 AF CA 10 5A gA59：F5 36 D7 Aの Øø 8C $0 E$ DC A4 ØA61：A9 33850184 A4 8449 E6 ØA69：A9 D6 85 A5 A9 B6 85 4A F6 gA71：B1 A4 9149 C8 D6 F9 E6 B2 gA79：A5 E6 4A A5 A5 C9 D2 D6 88
 ØA89：øE DC $2 \varnothing$ DE ØA A9 1D 8D 8C ØA91：18 D6 A9 5B 8D 11 D6 A9 CC GA99：øø 85 FB 85 FC 85 FD 8566 ØAAl：FE 8D BE 04 8D BE 04 A0 C4 ØAA9：18 99 øø D4 88 10 FA A9 A1
 ØAB9：8D BC 64 8D BD 64 A9 2C 9A gAC1：85 A9 A9 03 85 A7 A9 05 8B gAC9：8D 331778 A9 25 8D 14 EC gAD1： 63 A9 14 8D 150358 A9 3C
 GAEl：FF AA 9940 Bl 48 8A 9935 GAE9：48 B1 GA AA 68 4A 88 10 08 ØAF1：F1 AØ 67 A9 EF 99 E $\emptyset$ B $07 B$ ØAF9：Cø $0290 \quad 02$ A9 Øб 99 F8 9A
 ØB69：EA 60 A9 01 8D 21 D6 A9 2E 9B11： 96 8D 20 D 0 A9 1B 8D 1181 ØB19：D6 A9 15 8D 18 D6 A9 60 D4 ØB21：8D 15 D 62046 बB A2 64 D6 ØB 29：A $\varnothing$ ØE 1820 F6 FF A9 D7 CA ØB31：Aの $15 \quad 20$ D 0 日B 20640897 ØB39：F6 0520 3A 日D D6 F6 A9 F3


ØB49：8A 48 A9 66 Ag 1620 Dg Ca ดB51：बB 68 4A 90 0D 48 Aの 0226
 ØB61：F7 68 4A $901 \mathrm{C} 48 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing 1437$日B69：A2 661820 F 0 FF A6 FE A9
 ØB79：A9 36 26 D2 FF 26 BA GB A2 6B81：68 4A 9g gF 48 Ag 1D A2 63

 ØB99：A2 001820 Fg FF A5 A7 80 GBA1：29 0F 69 3g 4C D2 FF 48 2A ØBA9：4A 4A 4A 4A $69 \quad 30 \quad 20$ D2 81 GBB1：FF $68 \quad 29$ 日F 99 30 4C D2 6C ØBB9：FF E® ØA B6 05 A9 3620 A3 GBC1：D2 FE A9 g6 4C CD BD A5 31 0BC9：A2 49 FF 4D 12 Dg 608572 ดBD1： 49844 A Ag 60 Bl 49 Fg 4 B ØBD9： 0620 D2 FF C8 Dø F6 60 2D GBE1：A9 8485 A5 BD F7 GE 2D 12日BE9：10 D6 F6 62 A9 2048 8A 63
 बBF9：4A 4A 4A 85 A6 E0 08 $\mathrm{F} 0 \quad 23$ ØC $01: 94$ C6 A6 C6 A6 $68 \quad 18 \quad 65$ 7A ØC09：A6 85 A4 9838 E9 1F 4A E5 ØC11：4A 4A AA A5 A4 18 69 2811 ØC19：85 A4 90 92 E6 A5 CA D0 83 ØC21：F2 6048 AD 16 D 625 Bl 6 E gC 29：85 $02 \quad 684 \mathrm{~A}$ B6 $01884 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B}$ ØC $31: \mathrm{B} \emptyset 61 \mathrm{C} 8$ 4A B $\emptyset 2348 \mathrm{~A} 5 \mathrm{E} 7$ ØC 39：02 D6 14 A5 Bl C9 $2 \varnothing$ Bø 99 ØC41： 04 A9 19 D 062 A9 ØA 8546 ØC49：AE E6 AE E4 AE 9699 CA 2 B ØC51：Eの FF D® 64 A9 $0 \varnothing 85028 \mathrm{E}$
 ØC61：A5 Bl C9 26 B6 64 A9 $27 \quad 64$ gC69：D6 62 A9 5A 85 AE E6 AE A8 ØC71：E4 AE B6 67 E8 Dø 64 A5 66 ØC79：B1 8502 A5 B1 C9 10 D 0 ØC ØC81： 094641 B6 65 C8 A5 40 B9
 gC91：A5 B1 49 FF 2D 10 D 06562 ØC99： 62 8D 10 D 60 20 3A gD 2A 9CA1：F0 64 A9 $0 \emptyset 85 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing$ A5 A7 4A ØCA9：2A 9б 10 A9 9F A2 $94 \quad 2047$ øCB1：3D 12 96 66 A5 A7 29 7F FC ØCB9：85 A7 609829 1F C9 0D 7A ØCC1：D $\emptyset$ F8 A5 B $\emptyset$ D $\emptyset$ F4 A5 A7 8D øCC9：A8 29 ØF Dø 11 AD 15 Ø5 DD ØCD1：16 E8 A9 6 F A 10 13 A2 ØE FC ØCD9： 86 B $6 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 13 \quad 60$ A5 AC 2A ØCE1：30 D8 98 g9 80 85 A7 C6 1C ØCE9：A7 A2 $98 \quad 86 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing 2049$ 日B 8B ØCF1：A9 9F A2 644 C 21 $12 \mathrm{~A} 2 \quad 99$ ØCF9：03 B5 F7 Dø 16 A9 2B $2 \varnothing$ DA
 ØD09：90 62 A9 ØA ØA 49 1F 95 ØВ QD11：F7 D6 16 BD B4 84 C9 9346
 GD21：D6 F7 D6 65 A9 2B 2021 6A 9D29：12 A9 90 A日 日C C4 27 2A AC ØD31：8D 36 gD CA Eの 61 Dg Cl 5 C ØD 39：60 AD 08 DC A8 29106027 ØD 41：A9 $40 \quad 85$ Bl AD 15 Dg 2998 ØD49：40 Fø 24 E6 A3 A5 A3 29 D6 ØD51：07 C9 64 B 019 AE 日C D 1959 ØD59：A5 BC $20 \quad 23$ ØC EC 日C D® A8 GD61：Fg 64 8E gC Dø 68 AD 15 FF 9D69：DØ 29 BF 8D 15 D D 68 2ø D3 ØD71：3A GD Dg FA A5 Bg Dø E6 3E
 ØD81：A2 07 4A B6 E9 86 BC 866 C ØD89：B6 A9 4F Aø 13 A2 90 2ø 9D ØD 91：2B 13 AD 10 D $\varnothing 2910$ F 29 F8 ØD99： 62 A9 $40 \quad 85$ 62 A6 BC E0 84 ØDA1：日B FØ 23 AD 08 Dø 1869 D9
 ØDB1：85 62 AD 99 D $91869 \quad 6716$ gDB9：8D 9D D® AD 15 D® 994011 gDC1：8D 15 D8 4C 91 gC AD 98 E6 ØDC9：D6 38 E9 12 8D ØC DØ Bø A7 gDD1：E1 A9 008502 Fg DB A2 CD ØDD 9：ØC A5 27 C9 97 90 Ø2 A2 06
 ØDE9：$\emptyset \varnothing 8542$ AA A9 1085 B1 A2
$\mathrm{DF} 1: \mathrm{A} 9 \mathrm{~B} 985$ A6 A9 FF A4 FE FF
 $801: 13$ A2 $67 \begin{array}{lllllllll} & 28 & 2 B & 13 & \text { A9 } & \mathrm{FF} & 2 \mathrm{~B}\end{array}$
 811：A9 93 AA $854886 \quad 62$ AD $3 E$ 819：06 DC 85 62 AE 88 D 6 AC 11 821：ब9 D8 28 23 هC 28 g9 oc 5A
 831：98 4 A 9ø $938 \mathrm{BE} 68 \mathrm{D} 6 \mathrm{C}_{4} 69$ 839：A6 9802 A 0 B9 8C 69 D 8 F9 841：68 86 E49：A5 FB 653985 FB A5 FC DB E51：65 3A 85 FC A5 FD 698027 E59：85 FD D8 58 A2 10404043 861： 6 B A9 2885 B1 A5 A9 A4 E5 E69：AA F6 $48 \quad 30$ 01 4A E6 3 F 61 ع71：38 E9 6A C5 3F B6 3B A9 9E
 E81： 03 D $\varnothing$ Ø8 AD FD 8749 O1 D 6 E89：8D FD 87 AC 日B D 0 A5 AA 39
 E99：8E ØA D 8 8C ØB D® C® 41 C EA1：FG 64 C 64 D 6 OC A5 AA 42 EA9：49 63 85 AA D $\varnothing 64$ A9 6070 EB $1: 85$ AA 682810148 A 18 A7 EB9：69 66 C5 AD Bø 1 B A9 6449
 EC9：A5 49 8D 日B D 0 A5 4A 8D AC
 ED9：D 68 A5 AB 29 DF 85 AB 65 EE1：A5 AA 10 F5 29 7E 85 AA D9 EE9：EE 2C D6 A9 5F A0 13 A2 83
 EF9：4A 85 62 E6 62 A5 A7 29 6A F81：88 85 B1 28 C8 8 日B 2987 C4
 F11：B5 9802 A5 B5 95 B1 8573 F19：A7 38 A5 FE 48 98 914 A 8E F21：4A $85 \quad 6268 \quad 38$ E5 62856 F F29：FE A2 gA 2049 gB 60 A5 8F F31：AC 301 1F C5 BF D8 F7 A9 CC
 F41：A5 AC 69.8885 AC A9 68 B8 F49：8D 24 D8 A 602 A2 681616 F51：42 ØE E6 B9 A5 B9 29 1F 12 F59：Dg D4 AD 1F D8 29804831
 F69：D8 29 80 D8 64 Eø F1 986 F
 F79：57 F6 27 E8 D8 68 AD 1005 F81：D8 9988 8D 18 D8 8A AE BA F89：FF 87 E8 E6 D2 D6 62 A2 35 F91：CF 8E FF 87 AA 8 E 6E D 836

 FA9：CA 10 F9 A9 00 8D 15 D8 3C
 FB9： 27850285 B1 A2 F0 287 F
 FC9：0E A5 B1 1869 9585 B1 2 C FD1： 28 E6 बF C6 82 D8 E6 A5 CE
 FE1：E6 27 4C A6 08 8D OF D4 9A FE9：A9 77 A6 13 A2 0020 2B 80 FF 1：13 A2 F0 4 C 25 13 ol 6286
 $801: 289 \mathrm{C} 18$ BD B4 94 4A 9811 9ø9：08 BD F8 8749 o1 9D F8 B6 911：87 BD B8 8486 B8 A6 4 AA 6 A 019：A4 492823 ØC 864 A Cø E3
 029：B8 8A 48 6A AA A5 4A 9D 10 031：00 D8 A5 49 9D 01 D8 68 C9 039：AA CA 18 ØF 60 E6 A8 A5 E9 941：A8 C5 A9 D8 F7 A9 868555 949：A8 A2 63 BD F7 0 OF 85 B1 5B
 059：84 4 AA BC 01 D8 $84 \begin{array}{lllllll}49 & 4 \mathrm{~A} & 6 \mathrm{~B}\end{array}$
 069：04 F6 CE C9 03 F6 11 DE 1B 871 ：В 864 D8 C5 A9 38 A4 B1 6A 879：Cव 63 98 01 日A 9 D B6 6409 881：A9 08 A4 A6 9908 D 9970 889：01 D 1 A9 B9 28 Eø 1698 6C


1099：4C $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 10$ AD 10 D $1048 \quad 29 \mathrm{C} 4$ 10A1：10 85 A6 $68 \quad 25$ B1 Fg 62 5A 10A9：A9 10 C5 A6 D 609 A 060 Bl 10B1：A5 4A CD 98 DG Fg 96 A 968 10B9： $6490 \quad 92$ A6 0884 A6 A0 8A 1øC1： 61 A5 49 CD 09 Dg 960684 10C9：C9 $4298 \quad 62$ A6 $62 \quad 98 \quad 65$ D4 1øD1：A6 9D B8 $64 \quad 20$ C8 $0 B 2967$ 10D9：1F 99 10 9D B4 646085 A3 10E1： 0220 C8 10 C 94190 F9 43 10E9：C5 82 Bg F5 A8 2948 D8 1E 10F1： 0 A 84 4A A9 418549 Ag 6F 1बF9：$\varnothing D$ D 0 ØC $98 \quad 85494 \mathrm{~A}$ 98 56 1181：12 A9 1985 4A Ag 06 A5 98 1169：B1 49 FF 2D 16 D6 8D 1618 1111：D D D $\emptyset$ GE A9 4B 85 4A A5 D6 1119：B1 $9 \mathrm{D} 16 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 8 \mathrm{BD} 10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{A} 955$
 1129：Dø $6 \varnothing$ A5 AB A8 2940 Fg 96 1131：47 98 29 BF 85 AB AD 1589 1139：D6 2948 FG 3B A2 $83 \quad 8616$ 1141：B8 98 3D F7 日F Fg 2C 8A 2C

 1159：1A AD ØC D 08 FD 00 D 0 gD 1161：1ø 0249 FF C9 $11 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset$ ØB 34 1169：A6 B8 BD F7 OF 28 C9 11 E1 1171：28 67 日D A6 B8 CA 10 C7 62 1179：A5 AB A8 2910 FG 日C 98 F5 1181：29 EF 85 AB 2920 FO 644 F 1189：20 DB GE $6 \varnothing 9829$ GF FG F2 1191：FA AD 15 D 629 GF F6 F3 A7 1199：20 C8 日B C9 1A B6 F9 C9 4D 11Al：0A 90 F5 1865 FE 85 FE 5 E 11A9：A2 62 2の 49 GB A9 0 F A2 F5
 11B9： 68 8D 99 D 9 A2 93 A9 90 E5 11C1：9D B4 94 CA 18 FA 30 C 3 9D 11C9：85 B1 86 AE 84 AF AD QE 23 11D1： 65102120 C8 10 日B 8D 5B 89
 11E1： 67 98 8D 5E 13 6A 8D 5A 7B 11E9：13 A9 57 Ag 13 A2 672046 11F1： 2 B 13 A6 AE A9 FF 38 E5 D1 11F9：B1 48 2D 15 Dg 8D 15 Dg B5 1201：68 25 AB 85 AB A9 gø 9D 12 1209：B4 94 E6 AD A5 B1 C9 OF D6 1211：F6 99 A 90 BD 3317 AA 97
 1221：48 86 B8 $2 \varnothing$ E1 日B A6 B8 65 1229：A5 A4 9D 46 g5 A5 A5 9D 99
 1239：28 FC 6960850286 B8 CD 1241：FE 5065 BD 506529 3F 9D 1249：C9 3F D 63 FE $50 \quad 65$ BD 78 1251：46 $95 \quad 85$ A4 $\quad$ BD $4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 65 \quad 85 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}$ 1259：A5 A9 20 A2 01 38 20 D4 E6 1261：09 A 06 B1 A4 C9 20 D 6 AA 1269：18 A6 B8 BD C7 $1585 \quad 26$ F9 1271：A5 62 20 FC 99 A5 A4 9D 82 1279：46 95 A5 A5 9D 4B $65 \quad 18$ 4D 1281：60 C9 1C Fg 22 C9 2B Fg 5A 1289：E＠C9 9F Fg DC C9 DF Fø 52 1291：1A 4820 BD 1268 C9 80 FA 1299：Bø ØD Eの 04 D $\varnothing$ Ø9 E6 AC DA 12A1：Aø 00 A2 20 20 42 日E A6 39 12A9：B8 38 60 A5 62 C9 2B D 0 FC 12B1：F6 AD 24 D 029 GF FG EF A5 12B9：C6 AC 10 AD 48 A6 B8 E 678 12C1：64 9ø ØE A9 67 Aø 13 A2 EE 12C9： $0 E$ EE 11 D4 20 2B 13 A6 82 12D1：B8 68 C9 $40906 \mathrm{~g} ~ 48$ A9 9 C
 12E1：A6 B8 $68 \quad 29$ 3F C9 29 D 6 6B 12E9： 03 DE 4605 BD $46 \quad 0585$ F6 12F1：A4 BD $4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 95 \quad 85 \mathrm{~A} 5 \mathrm{AD} 23 \mathrm{D} 2$ 12F9：Dg 8526 A5 62 Ag DF C9 23 1301：9F F0 g2 A＠ 2618 A2 6226 1309：98 20 D4 99 Ag 26 A2 E8 7A 1311：C9 DF F6 62 A2 28 8A 91 AE 1319：A4 E8 C8 8A 91 A4 A6 B8 B2 1321：60 A 0088 D 0 FD CA D 0 GD 1329：F8 6085 A4 84 A5 86 A6 4D 1331：A9 $94 \quad 18 \quad 65$ A6 8D 491397 1339：A＠ 97 A9 D4 C $\varnothing 0390 \quad 92 \quad 29$

1341：A9 05 8D 4A 13 B1 A4 9916 1349：57 Ø4 88 10 ED $6 \emptyset \quad 21$ 99 6A 1351：10 07 FA 1620 FF 8119 IF 1359：39 ø日 F7 बE 80 Ø0 11 बB 2D 1361： 07 1E $111710 \mathrm{FF} 41 \quad 9932$ 1369： $67 \quad 87 \quad 99 \quad 17 \quad 48 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 21 \quad 68$ A8 1371：16 $63 \begin{array}{lllllll}2 F & 17 & 20 & \mathrm{FF} & 17 & 18 & 62\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1379: 35 & 69 & 34 & 17 & 10 & \mathrm{FF} & 41 & 69 & 80\end{array}$ 1381： 07 GE $6217 \begin{array}{llllll} & 46 & 3 \mathrm{E} & 11 & 60 & 81\end{array}$ 1389：A6 ø0 69 D 010 FE 8109 B9 1391：19 16 11 17 86 FF A9 GB BF 1399：8D 21 D 0 A9 日C 8D 20 D 0 2B 13A1：A9 8785 A5 A9 $28 \quad 85$ A4 67 13A9：A9 80 8D 15 Dg 49 FF 8D 01 13B1：10 D 9 A9 1285 A 685 AF EB 13B9：A9 $0085 \quad 2685$ B5 A6 A6 BE 13C1：A9 1C 18 2g D4 69 A2 64 DC 13C9：A9 261820 D4 99 A6 AF 99 13D1：A9 1C 1820 D4 99 E6 A6 18 13D9：CA 86 AF E＠GD D6 DF A2 19 13E1：14 Ag 121820 Fg FF A9 6C 13E9：78 A＠ 1628 D 0 ØB A2 1946 13F1：8E 日E D 6 Ag 7188 D8 FD 54 13F9：26 53 ØF AC ØF Dø Cø FE ED 1401：D 0 F1 A 59 A2 50204290 1409：日E Aの 40 A2 50 8E 3317 CC 1411：20 42 日E A9 00 20 E6 बF 93 1419：4C 22 13 A6 27 Eの 08 90 1A 1421： 02 A2 0860 AD 1 E D 9 CD 4 F 1429：78 05 FO 0585 AB 8 D 78 AB 1431：05 A5 B5 Fg 2B A9 981854 1439：6D $00 \quad 0485$ 3D A9 DB 85 BE 1441：3E A5 BF $0^{\prime 2}$ A8 $88 \quad 20$ C8 FA 1449：ØB 29 Ø3 AA BD F6 1691 D3 1451：3D E 62 D 698 AD FC 8716 1459：49 61 8D FC 8788 18 E6 4D 1461：A9 GE AA BD $9765301 E$ DD 1469：A8 BD $68 \quad 05 \quad 85$ 3D BD 694 C 1471：05 85 3E B1 3D 3D 9B 65 5A 1479：9D 61 D4 DE $676510 \quad 66 \mathrm{AB}$ 1481：BD 日A $^{14} 65$ 9D 64 D4 8A 3846 1489：E9 6710 D6 A5 27 C9 99 3E 1491：90 03 EE 27 D® 4C 31 EA 18 1499：30 E 00678 30 08 F8 F8 06 14A1： 60 BE F8 903070682440 14A9：20 $06 \quad 2120607860008 \mathrm{~A}$ 14B1：FF E8 60 F8 F8 6060 F6 1D 14B9：00 $386000606060 \quad 90 \mathrm{FB}$ 14C1：E7 EF 1F 80 90 97 C 09063
 14D1： 06 Fl 38 Ø0 E4 78 Øø E＠ 67 14D9：78 00 90 90 06 0F 90 90 95
 14E9：00 00 E7 EF 8094007890 14F1：38 06 60 18 00 5F E8 0013
 1501：00 5F E8 0060180078 F3 1509：38 008004 EF EF 902424 1511：00 60 18 90 6018 g0 9F 59
 1521：11 Aø 08 9F E4 906018 F5 1529： 606018 g0 90 24 EF EF 53 1531：00 06 60 6028 ø日 00 BE 5 B 1539：日6 ØA C3 Aの 6F FF F9 日B E2 1541：33 20 62 AA 80 60 55 日の A6 1549：EF EF E7 O日 28 ø日 0028 CD 1551：00 60 BE 90 日A C3 Aの 6F 63 1559：FF F9 98 CC Eの 92 AA 80 B4 1561：00 55 g6 EF EF E7 $88 \quad 8898$ 1569：00 55 54 06 2222 EF EF DC 1571：EFET 18 00 00109090 D 0 1579：74 00 00 52 ø日 0018 00 33 1581：ø日 2 C Ø日 0064 60 $60 \quad 00$ D9
 1591：10 000074000612002 F
 15A1：00 00 00 00 00 EF EF E7 53 15A9：18 $0800180060 \quad 380051$
 15B9： 00 00 380000006000 EA 15C1：EF EF E7 ED 61606187 CC 15C9： $03 \quad 06$ बВ 0062 Ø0 C8 C8 C2 15D1：C8 C8 CC CA CE CF 8 CE －8 83 15D9：90 $92 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 50 & 59 & 20 & 44 & 45 & 79\end{array}$ 15E1： 46

15E9:9D 9D 9D 9D 9D 9D DD 1198 15F1:9D 9D C 6 DB C 0 C9 11 9D 15 15F9:9D 9D 9D BE AD C 0 BD GD F2 1601:11 $1111111112020 \quad 20 \quad 96$ 1609:20 $20 \quad 2846 \quad 31 \quad 2920$ 3D 62 1611:20 $53 \begin{array}{llllllll}54 & 41 & 52 & 54 & 26 & 20 & 65\end{array}$ 1619:20 $2026 \quad 43 \quad 54 \quad 52$ 4C 2 DD 47 1621:43 2g 3D 2653544 F 507 B 1629:00 90931253434 F 52 A 5 1631:45 3A $36 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 306 A$ 1639:20 44 41 4D 414745 3A 6 F 1641:30 30 30252050495413 1649:23 $30 \quad 312050494543 \mathrm{Bg}$ 1651:45 53 3A $60131192 \quad 9543$ 1659:1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D C2 2B 1661:CF CE D5 D3 $061312 \quad 96 \quad 22$ 1669:1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 0690 CE 1671:92 291129112911295 E 1679:11 29919191919 D 9 D 6F 1681: 97 A9 11 A9 11 A9 11 A9 9B 1689:11 A9 13111111111110 1691:1D 1D $9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 434 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{E} 47 \quad 5250$ 1699:41 $54 \quad 55 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 41 \quad 54 \quad 494 \mathrm{~F} \quad 28$ 16A1:4E 53 2C $26 \quad 594 \mathrm{~F} 55 \quad 27$ 2B 16A9:56 45 26 53 41 564544 BD $16 \mathrm{Bl}: 26 \quad 544845 \quad 26 \quad 535059$ A8 16B9: 0 D 11111 ld 1 D lD 9 A 5087 16C1:52 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}50 & 41 & 52 & 45 & 20 & 54 & \mathrm{C} 2\end{array}$ 16C9: $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 44 \quad 45 \quad 46454 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \mathrm{AA}$ 16D1:28 41 4E 4F $544845 \quad 52$ BD 16D9:00 $9228 \quad 290000640650$ 16E1: बE 97 GD 96 G2 65 बE GE 27 16E9:04 04 05 日C 0A 06 02 01 E7
 16F9:09 0F 18232829 3E 5056 1701:69 $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 26 \quad 26 \quad 1 \mathrm{C} 19161443$ 1799:17 1B 1E $21 \quad 37 \quad 20 \quad 12 \quad 62 \mathrm{BF}$ 1711:31 $2 \mathrm{EE} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 29 \begin{array}{lllll}27 & 25 & 21 & \text { 日D }\end{array}$ 1719:1E 1B $17 \begin{array}{lllllll}14 & 11 & 0 D & 69 & 64 & 14\end{array}$

 1731:AD B4 $65 \quad 6516 \quad 2596871 E$


## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How to Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," elsewhere in this issue.

## Smart VAL

## Article on page 74.

XQ 100 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMP UTE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED XM 110 PRINT CHRS(147)" (BLK \} \{3 SPACES \}COPYRIGHT 198 8 COMPUTE! PUB., INC."
KK 126 PRINT TAB(11) "ALL RIGHT S RESERVED"
QK 130 GOSUB $10 ø \sigma$
RE 140 PRINT CHR (147)"SMART V AL() INSTALLED. ": END
FK 1006 REM READ AND STORE MAC HINE CODE
XB 1010 SA=49152:REM STARTING \{SPACE\} ADDRESS
CG $1620 \mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{SA}+13) / 256): \mathrm{L} 1$ $=(S A+13)-H 1 * 256$
JS $1030 \mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{SA}+156) / 256): \mathrm{L}$ $2=(S A+15 \emptyset)-\mathrm{H}^{*} 256: C S=\emptyset$
KB 1040 FOR $A D=S A$ TO $S A+2 ø 6: R E$ AD ML: $C S=C S+M L$ : POKE AD ,ML: NEXT
QK 1650 IF CS <>23175 THEN PRIN T CHRS (147) "*** ERROR \{SPACE\}IN DATA STATEME

NTS ***": END
ME 1060 POKE SA $+5, \mathrm{Ll}:$ POKE SA+9 ,H1: POKE SA $+133, \mathrm{~L} 2$ : POK E SA $+138, \mathrm{H} 2$ : REM RELOCA TE ML
SF 1070 SYS 49152
XF 1080 RETURN
KJ 1090 DATA $169,076,133,124,1$ 69,613,133,125
EP 1100 DATA $169,192,133,126,8$ 96,141,255,003
HC 1110 DATA 104,141,252,003,1 04,141,253,063
MQ 1126 DATA $972,173,252,003,0$ 72,2ø1,217,2ø8
SJ 1136 DATA $067,173,253,063,2$ 01,183,240, 011
PX 1140 DATA $173,255,003,201,0$ 58,176,063,076
HK 1150 DATA $128,006,096,104,1$ 69,220,072,186
SR 1160 DATA $142,254,063,165,1$ 13,141,248,003
MX 1170 DATA $165,114,141,249,6$ 03,162,079,189
BA 1180 DATA $006,062,157,167,0$ 03,202,016,247
CE 1190 DATA $656,165,036,229,1$ $22,168,162,023$
CP 1200 DATA $201,081,176,073,1$ 69,000,141,013
XQ 1210 DATA 003,153,006,002,1 36,177,122,153
GA 1220 DATA $006,062,136,016,2$ 48,169,000,133
RM 1230 DATA $122,169,002,133,1$ 23,032,121,165
SC 1240 DATA $173,000,063,141,2$ 50,003,173,001
XQ 1250 DATA $603,141,251,003,1$ 69,150,141, 0 øб
CB 1260 DATA $003,169,192,141,6$ 01,003,032,115
JB 1270 DATA $000,032,138,173,1$ 62,000,173,25 6
MP 1280 DATA 003,141,000,003,1 73,251,003,141
BA 1290 DATA $001,063,173,013,0$ 63,138,141,013
AQ 1300 DATA $003,240,066,169,0$ 00,133,097,133
XP 1316 DATA $162,173,248,063,1$ 33,113,173,249
RK $132 \varnothing$ DATA $003,133,114,162,8$ 79,189,167, 663
KD 1330 DATA 157, $006,002,202,0$ 16,247,169,000
SJ 1340 DATA $133,013,174,254,8$ 83,154,896,000

## Four For The 64

Article on page 78.

## Program 1: Calculated GOTO Demo

FH 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1988
[2 SPACES $\}$ COMPUTEI PUBLIC
ATIONS, INC. $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ all RIGHTS RESERVED.
GC 1 ( PRINT" (CLR) (5 DOWN)
[13 RIGHT\} COPYRIGHT 1988
DS 12 PRINT"\{7 RIGHT\}COMPUTE! \{SPACE\}PUBLICATIONS, INC

SE 14 PRINT" $\{1 \varnothing$ RIGHT $\}$ ALL RIGH TS RESERVED."
KK 16 FOR I=1 TO 2øøø:NEXT:PRI NT" $\{$ CLR \}"

RA $2 \varnothing$ FOR GL=5 0 TO $9 \varnothing$ STEP $1 \varnothing$
KH 3ø POKE 785,188:POKE 786,1f 8:SYS 47ø83(GL), USR( $\varnothing$ )
DB $4 \varnothing$ NEXT GL:LIST
FX 50 PRINT "LINE 5ø": GOTO $4 \varnothing$
QJ $6 \varnothing$ PRINT "LINE 6ø": GOTO $4 \varnothing$
PM $7 \varnothing$ PRINT "LINE 7ø": GOTO 4ø
FE $8 \varnothing$ PRINT "LINE 8ø": GOTO $4 \varnothing$
HG $9 \varnothing$ PRINT "FINALLY, LINE 9ø" : GOTO $4 \varnothing$

## Program 2: Selective RESTORE Demo

FH 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 \{2 SPACES\}COMPUTEI PUBLIC ATIONS, INC. $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
AF 10 PRINT" [CLR]\{5 DOWN \{13 RIGHT\} COPYRIGHT 1988
HP 12 PRINT" $\{7$ RIGHT $\}$ COMPUTEI \{SPACE\}PUBLICATIONS, INC

SE 14 PRINT"\{2ø RIGHT\}ALL RIGH TS RESERVED."
BD 15 FOR X=1 TO 2øøø:NEXT:PRI NT" $\{$ CLR $\} "$
SX $2 \varnothing$ PRINT CHRS(147):PRINT "R EADING DATA IN ASCENDING ORDER...";
KD 36 FOR RL=12øø TO 140 STEP 1 Ø:GOSUB 1øøø:READ DS:PRI NT DS;:NEXT RL
HM $4 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT: PRINT "READI NG DATA IN DECENDING ORD ER...";
JR 50 FOR RL=14ø TO $10 \emptyset$ STEP 10: GOSUB 10ø0:READ DS:PR INT DS;:NEXT RL
PF 60 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT "READI NG DATA IN RANDOM ORDER. . "';
MX $7 \varnothing$ FOR $I=1$ TO $5: R L=I N T(R N D($ 1)*4 $)+1 \varnothing 0:$ GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: R E$ AD DS:PRINT D\$;:NEXT I
AX 8ø PRINT: END
JB 10ø DATA FIRST
AR 110 DATA SECOND
XH 120 DATA THIRD
XD $13 \varnothing$ DATA FOURTH
EF 140 DATA FIFTH
FA 1øøø POKE 785,232: POKE 786, 7: POKE 2ஏ9, 232: POKE 21 Ø, 7: POKE 211, $\quad$ : POKE 21 3, 39
HR $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT " S 4 RVS $\} \&\{$ OFF $\}$
 \{OFF)\{SHIFT-SPAC̄E] \{RVS\}D\{OFF\} [SHIFT-SPACE]":SYS 47ø 83 (RL), USR ( $\varnothing$ ) : RETURN

## Program 3: BSAVE Demo

EJ 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1988
\{2 SPACES $\}$ COMPUTEI PUBLIC ATIONS, INC.
GC $1 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ [ 5 DOWN $\}$ \{13 RIGHT\} COPYRIGHT 1988
DS 12 PRINT"\{7 RIGHT\}COMPUTE ! \{SPACE\}PUBLICATIONS, INC ."
SE 14 PRINT"\{1ø RIGHT $\}$ ALL RIGH TS RESERVED."
CD 16 FOR $X=1$ TO 20ø0:NEXT:PRI NT" ${ }^{(C L R}$ ]"
QX $2 \varnothing$ POKE 53281, 14:PRINT CHRS (147): POKE 53281,6:SYS 5 7812 "SCREEN",8,1:POKE 7 8б, $\varnothing$
HS $3 \varnothing$ SYS 65493:OPEN $1.5,8,15$ :I NPUT\#15, E:CLOSE 15:SYS 6 5487
SD $4 \varnothing$ OPEN $15,8,15, "$ S $\varnothing:$ SCREEN":

CLOSE15：FS＝＂SCREEN＂：D＝8： $S A=1024: E A=2 \varnothing 24$
GS 1000 SYS 57812 F\＄，D：POKE 17 3，SA／256：POKE 172，SA－P EEK（173）＊256：POKE 780， 172
RG 1010 POKE 782，EA／256：POKE 7 81，EA－PEEK（ 782 ）＊256：SY S 65496
GR 1．ש2б PRINT CHR $\$(147)$

## Program 4：Disk Directory Demo

FH 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 \｛2 SPACES $\}$ COMPUTEI PUBLIC ATIONS，INC． 22 SPACES\}ALL RIGHTS RESERVED．
GC 10 PRINT＂ 1 CLR $\}$（ 5 DOWN \｛13 RIGHT\} COPYRIGHT 1988

DS 12 PRINT＂$\{7$ RIGHT $\}$ COMPUTE！ \｛SPACE］PUBLICATIONS，INC －＂
SE 14 PRINT＂\｛10 RIGHT\}ALL RIGH TS RESERVED．＂
CD 16 FOR $\mathrm{X}=1$ TO 2øø0：NEXT：PRI NT＂$\{$ CLR ］＂
JP $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INSERT DISK AND $P$ RESS RETURN＂：WAIT 197，1， 1：WAIT 197，1
CF $3 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=8$ ：GOSUB 1øøø：PRINT：PRI NT：PRINT＂ANOTHER DISK（ Y／N）？＂；：POKE 198，■
CS $4 \varnothing$ GET K\＄：ON－（K\＄く＞＂Y＂ANDK $\$$ ＜＞＂N＂）GOTO 4ø：PRINT K\＄： ON－（K\＄＝＂Y＂）GOTO 20：END RP 1øøø SYS 57812＂\＄＂，D：POKE 43 －1：POKE 44，192：POKE 76 8，174：POKE 769，167：SYS 47øø3， 1
EX 1010 POKE 782，192：SYS 65493 ：SYS 42291：LIST：POKE 4 4，8：POKE 768，139：POKE ［SPACE］769，227
SS $1 \varnothing 2 \square$ RETURN

## Key Clicker

Article on page 63.

## Program 1：Key Clicker－64 <br> Version

HE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
PE 2ø $A=679: V=655: T=64: Z=6238$ ： $C=\varnothing$ ：IFPEEK $(65530)<>5$ THEN $4 \varnothing$
GQ 3 Ø $3\{B\} 15: A=2816: V=828: T=68$ ： $\mathrm{Z}=6473: \mathrm{C}=2$
DK $4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{C L R$ ） 33 SPACES $\}$ COP YRIGHT 1988 COMPUTEI PUB ．，INC．＂
JB 50 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS ［SPACE］RESERVED＂
FH 6ø．FORI $=1$ TOT：READB：$X=X+B: N E$ XT：IFX＜＞ZTHENPRINT＂
\｛DOWN\}DATA STATEMENT ERR OR．＂：STOP
RP $7 \emptyset$ RESTORE：FORI $=54272$ TO 5429 6：POKEI，Ø：NEXT：REM CLEAR SID
PC 8ø FORI＝54272TO54296：READK： POKEI，K：NEXT：REM SETUP S ID CHIP
EC 90 FORI $=\emptyset$ TOT－26：READK：POKEA ＋I，K：NEXT
SX $1 \sigma \square$ REM CHOOSE SOUND AND PA TCH VOICE SELECTION INT O ML ROUTINE
｜KM 11ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\} SELECT SOUND ：＂：PRINT＂$\{2$ SPACES JCOM PUTER＂：PRINT＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ TYPEWRITER＂
BK 120 PRINT＂ 22 SPACES\} 1 DRAMATI C＂：INPUT＂SELECTION＂；S\＄： S\＄＝LEFT\＄（S\＄，1）
RF 136 IFS $\$<>$＂C＂ANDS $\$<>" T$＂ANDS \＄＜＞＂D＂THEN11ø
GB 140 IFS $\$=$＂$C$＂THENS $1=4: S 2=4: B$ $=64$
KG 150 IFS $\$=$＂T＂THENS $1=11: S 2=11$ ： $\mathrm{B}=128$
XE 160 IFS $\$=$＂D＂THENS $1=11: S 2=18$ ： $\mathrm{B}=128$
KD 17ø A＝A＋C：POKEA $+2 \emptyset, S 1$ ：POKEA $+25, \mathrm{Sl}:$ POKEA +31 ，S2：POKE A +36 ， 52
XG $18 \emptyset$ POKEA +18 ，B：POKEA +29 ，B：P OKEA $+23, B+1:$ POKEA $+34, B+$ $1: A=A-C$
GP 190 REM SPLICE INTO KEYBOAR D VECTOR
PB $2 ø \varnothing$ AH＝INT（A／256）：AL＝A－256＊ AH：POKEV，AL：POKEV +1 ，AH
SF $21 \varnothing$ REM SID REGISTER CONTEN TS
MH $22 \sigma$ DATA $0,28, \varnothing, 4,64,19, \emptyset$
MQ 230 DATA $0,255, \varnothing, 0,128,19,0$
RX 240 DATA $0,32, \varnothing, 12,128,11, \varnothing$
DC 250 DATA $0,50,245,47$
GQ $3 \boxminus \emptyset$ REM 64 MACHINE LANGUAGE ROUTINE
CJ 310 DATA $165,198,72,32,72,2$ 35，104，197
AF 320 DATA $198,240,16,165,197$ ，201，1，24ø
KM 330 DATA $11,169,128,141,11$ ， 212，169，129
JA 340 DATA 141，11，212，96，169， 128，141，18
DG $35 \emptyset$ DATA $212,169,129,141,18$ ，212，96

## Program 2：Key Clicker－128 <br> Line Substitutions

MS $30 \emptyset$ REM 128 MACHINE LANGUAG E ROUTINE
FX $31 \sigma$ DATA $201,13,8,176,165,2$ 08，72，138
BS $32 \emptyset$ DATA $32,173,198,164,197$ ，208，240， 25
MB 330 DATA $40,240,11,169,128$ ， 141，11，212
AM 340 DATA $169,129,141,11,212$ ，96，169，128
ED 350 DATA 141，18，212，169，129 ，141，18，212
MA 360 DATA $96,4 \varnothing, 96$

## 3－D Speedway

See program listing on page 20 before typing in．
C000：20 8B CC A9 7E 8D 9D DC D1 Cag8：A9 24 8D 14 g3 A9 Cg 8D 28 C016：15 63 A9 1B 8D 11 D $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{A} 9 \mathrm{BF}$
 C620：FA CC 60 60 A9 91 8D 19 E9 $\begin{array}{llllllll}C 028: D G & \text { A2 } & 93 & \text { Ag } & 2 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{AD} & 12 & \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{C} & 54\end{array}$ C036：C9 649094 A2 91 Ag 5D B9 C638：8A 48 A2 03 CA D6 FD AD D8 C64日：FA CC 4 C 48 CD AD FD CC 66 C648：8D 16 D 68 8D 12 Dg AD BA C650： 6 D DC 4A 96 g3 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 31 \mathrm{EA} 78$ C658：4C BC FE A9 06 8D 21 D 123



C670：AB A9 0085 C6 A5 C5 C9 AC C078：40 F6 FA D8 A9 93 2g D2 F1 C680：FF A6 60 A9 989930 DA A6 C088：C8 C6 28 D 0 F6 Ag 60 A9 94 C698：A＠ $99 \begin{array}{llllllll}58 & 66 & \text { A9 } & 65 & 99 & 58 & 21\end{array}$ C698：DA C8 Cg C8 DG F1 Ag $6 \emptyset$ ED
 C6A8： 26 DB C8 Ca C8 D 6 F1 A9 6D C $\quad \mathrm{B} 日: \mathrm{FF}$ 8D $15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{A} 9 \mathrm{FC} 8 \mathrm{D}$ 1C BD C6B8：D9 8D 1D Da A9 67 8D $27 \quad 62$ CaCg：Dg 8D 28 Dg A9 D5 8D 65 E4 CøC8：D A9 69 8D 26 Dg A9 90 DE
 C6D8：D4 A8 9963 CC C8 C $6 \quad 27$ 8A CGE 6：D 9 F8 8D 96 D 9 8D 97 D 9 B6 CaE8：8D 98 D 9 8D 99 D $08 \mathrm{DFC} \mathrm{C9}$ CGFG：CC A9 64 8D 7A CC 8D $76 \quad 35$ CaF8：CC A9 08 8D 75 CC A9 1A 71 C106：8D 6C CC A9 92 8D 71 CC 8 F C198：A9 FF 8D FB CC A9 32 8D D 9 C110：7F CC A9 64 8D 7 B CC A9 9 F C118： 6 F 8D 18 D4．A9 98 8D 6867 C128：D4 A9 6A 8D 9C D4 8D 6566 C128：D4 A9 CC 8D GD D4 A9 $63 \quad 95$ C136：8D 61 D4 A9 C 6 8D 66 D4 6D C138：A9 21 8D 64 D4 A9 A 1 8D E6 C146：6B CC EE 68 CC AD 7E CC F7 C148：65 A2 65 A2 6D 12 D D 6 D C G C150：12 Dg 6D 12 D D 8D 7E CC 66 C158：A $0 \quad 64$ AD 71 CC 4A $18 \quad 69 \quad 23$ C160：28 69 Ø1 C9 FF D $\begin{gathered}\text { FA } 88 \\ \mathrm{D} 日\end{gathered}$ C168：D Fg 18 AD 88 CC 6961 B9 C178：8D 88 CC AD 89 CC 69 日も A3 C178：8D 89 CC AD 8A CC 69 g6 F3 C180：8D 8A CC 18 AD 68 CC 4A 7B $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { C188：4A } & 4 \mathrm{~A} & 69 & 61 & 6 \mathrm{D} & 69 & \mathrm{CC} & 8 \mathrm{D} & 39\end{array}$ C198：69 CC AD 71 CC 69 82 8D 66 C198：71 CC 8D 90 D4 18 AD 71 8D C1AG：CC C9 98 B6 65 A9 68 8D 75 ClA 8： 71 CC 18 AD 71 CC C9 F8 41 C1B6：96 65 n9 F8 8D $71 \mathrm{CC} A C$ FA C1B8：69 CC B9 89 C9 8D 6A CC 1A C1CG：18 AD $69 \mathrm{CC} 69 \mathrm{A7}$ AA AC A1 C1C8：69 CC B9 44 C9 8D 66 CC CD C1DG： 6 A 8D 65 CC AC 6C CC A9 90 ClD8：00 8D 63 CC 8 D 64 CC 18 AB C1EG：AD 63 CC 6D 66 CC 8D 6369 C1E8：CC AD 64 CC 69 ga 8D 6462
 C1F8：64 CC 6E 63 CC 88 D 6 F6 67 C20日：18 AD 63 CC 69 B4 ED 6595 C208：CC 8D 74 CC A9 FC 8D 1524 C216：D 18 AD 74 CC ED 69 CC BE C218：ED 69 CC A8 18 AD 74 CC 46 C228：6D 69 CC 6D 69 CC 8E 61 C3 C228：Dg 8E 63 D 6 8D 90 D 0 8C C1 C230：02 DG AD 10 D 029 FE 6934 C238： 68 8D 16 D 18 18 AD 6A CC 49 C248：69 D8 8D F8 67 8D F9 $97 \quad 59$ C248：A9 FF 8D 15 D $\mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{AD}}^{\mathrm{AC}} \mathrm{C}$ CC A8 C259：18 69 01 8D 7C CC C9 14 F3 C258：Dの 27 A9 90 8D 7C CC $2 \emptyset$ 5D C260：DA C5 AD 73 CC 1869 61 4C
 C279： 0 F 8D 73 CC 2070 C4 AD 16 C278：72 CC C9 60 FG 63 20 57 CE C280：C6 A9 0085 C 6 AD 1E D 126 C288：29 64 C9 64 D6 $63 \quad 20$ B5 A5 C290：C7 A9 78 8D 77 CC A9 C8 57 C298：8D $78 \mathrm{CC} A D \quad 90 \mathrm{DC} 8 \mathrm{D} 797 \mathrm{~F}$ C2A日：CC AD 79 CC 2910 C9 10 21 C2A8：D8 $99 \mathrm{AD} 71 \mathrm{CC} 38 \mathrm{E} 9 \mathrm{~g}_{3} \mathrm{C} 3$ C2B6：8D 71 CC AD 79 CC 296423 C2B8：C9 64 Fb 24 AD 6 B CC 3871 C2Ca：E9 91 8D 6B CC AD 78 CC BE C2C8：38 E9 1E 8D 78 CC AD 77 4B $\mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{D} 0: \mathrm{CC} 38 \mathrm{E} 91 \mathrm{E} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} 77 \mathrm{CC} A \mathrm{D} 7 \mathrm{~B}$ C2D8：71 CC 38 E9 63 8D 71 CC ED C2E日：AD 79 CC 29 日8 C9 98 Fø 30 C2E8：24 AD 6B CC $18 \quad 69$ g1 8D 1C C2FG：6B CC AD 78 CC $18 \quad 69$ 1E 54 C2F8：8D 78 CC AD $77 \mathrm{CC} 18 \quad 6960$ C366：1E 8D 77 CC AD 71 CC 38 BA C 308：E9 93 8D $71 \mathrm{CC} A D 6 \mathrm{~B}$ CC CE

C318：CC AD 6B CC C9 51 B 065 A 5 C320：A9 51 8D 6B CC AD 6B CC F9 C328：8D g4 D6 A9 62 8D 7D CC 3A C330：AD 6B CC CD 77 CC 9095 F4 C 338：A9 91 8D 7D CC AD 6B CC 1F C346：CD 78 CC 9095 A9 908 DCB C348：7D CC 18 AD 7D CC 69 D7 69 C350：8D FA 67 AD 69 CC C9 41 6C C358：B 963 4C 42 C1 A9 96 8D E8 C360：68 CC 8D 69 CC 8D 6A CC D5 C368：A9 $97 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 27 \mathrm{Dg}$ 8D 28 Dg 88 C 370：8D 20 D 0 A9 63 8D 61 D4 A 9 C378：AD 80 CC $18 \quad 69$ g1 8D 80 FC C38日：CC AD 81 CC 69 gø 8D 81 BE C388：CC 18 AD 81 CC C9 90 DG A8 C396：16 18 AD 80 CC C 9 FA D 188 C398： 08 A9 90 8D 80 CC 8D 81 3B C3A日：CC AD 81 CC C9 90 D 04128 C3A8：AD 80 CC C9 63 B6 3A AD 5A C3B6：FC CC D 35 A9 608 D 20 DF C3B8：D 1 EE FB CC $2 \emptyset$ FE CC A9 Fg C3C0：08 8D FC CC A9 618 D 27 AF C3C8：D6 8D 28 D6 AD 80 CC 日A 41 C3D 日：『A $9 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1869$ 1E 8D 61 D4 77 C3D8：AD 7F CC 38 E9 63 8D 7F 2A C3E6：CC A9 9085 Ag 85 A1 8575 C3E8：A2 A5 A2 8D 63 CC A5 A1 93 C 3F C3F8：6E 63 CC 88 D6 F7 AD 63 D7 C400：CC CD 7 F CC D 80634 C 2B 76 C498：C8 A9 3 E Ag CB 20 1E AB F 8 C410：AD EC CC FG 63 CE FC CC 72 C418：AD 7E CC 38 ED 63 CC 8 CD 99 C426：FA CC 8A 48 AE FA CC CA F5 C428：A9 6020 CD BD A9 20 20 5 C C430：D2 FF 68 AA AD 7E CC 2965 C438： 02 8D 65 CC AD 7 E CC $29 \mathrm{C9}$ C440：01 18 6D 65 CC C9 93 D 0 B8 C448：82 A9 0118 6D 6C CC 38 CD C450：E9 01 8D 6C CC AD 6C CC 4A C458：C9 बE DO 95 A9 बF 8D 6C C5 C468：CC AD 6C CC C9 29 D 105 AF C468：A9 $28 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 6 \mathrm{C}$ CC 4 C 42 Cl 27 C470：EE 6D CC AD 6D CC 4A 4A BE C478：18 6D 6E CC 8D 6E CC AD 71 C480：6E CC C9 16 90 65 A 9 01 FB C488：8D 72 CC AC 6 E CC B9 D4 C8 C490：C9 8D 6A CC AD 7E CC 2.9 A6 C498：82 C9 80 F6 634 C D2 C4 A8 C4Ag：AD 7E CC 6A 6A 6A 8D 66 5F C4A8：CC $29 \quad 62$ 8D 65 CC AD 66 1C $\mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~B} 日: \mathrm{CC} 29616 \mathrm{D} \quad 65 \mathrm{CC} C 963 \mathrm{D} 6$ C4B8：D 692 A9 $61 \begin{array}{lllll}18 & 6 \mathrm{D} & 75 & \mathrm{CC} & 9 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} 日: 38 & \mathrm{E} 9 & 61 & 8 \mathrm{D} & 75 & \mathrm{CC} & \text { AD } & 75 & 89 \\ \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} 8: \mathrm{CC} & \mathrm{C} & 91 & \mathrm{D} & 95 & \text { A9 } & 92 & 8 \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{B} 8\end{array}$ C4C8：CC C9 91 D 65 A9 62 8D B8 C4D6：75 CC AD $75 \mathrm{CC} C 9$ ØF 9891 C4D8：85 A9 0 EE 8D 75 CC 18 AD A6 C4E日：6E CC 69 9F AA AC 6E CC AD C4E8：B9 44 C9 8D 66 CC 8A 8D 7A C4F0：65 CC AC 6C CC A9 60 8D 57 C4F8： 63 CC 8D $64 \mathrm{CC} 18 \mathrm{AD} 63 \mathrm{E4}$ C500：CC 6D 66 CC 8D 63 CC AD 28 C508：64 CC 69 6g 8D $64 \mathrm{CC} 88 \quad 46$ C519：D 1 EB Ag 9418 4E $64 \mathrm{CC} E 2$ C518：6E 63 CC 88 Dg F6 AD 6E 62 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\mathrm{C} 526: \mathrm{CC} & 4 \mathrm{~A} & 8 \mathrm{D} & 67 & \mathrm{CC} & 18 & \text { AD } & 63 \\ 52 \\ \text { C528：CC } & 69 & 9 \mathrm{~F} & 38 & \mathrm{ED} & 67 & \mathrm{CC} & 38 \\ \mathrm{CA}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { C528：CC } & 69 & 9 \mathrm{~F} & 38 & \text { ED } & 67 & \mathrm{CC} & 38 & \mathrm{CA} \\ \text { C530：ED } & 65 & \text { CC } & 8 \mathrm{D} & 66 & \text { CC } & \text { AD } & 75 & \mathrm{B5}\end{array}$
 C540：63 CC 8D 64 CC C 0 06 F6 93 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { C548：15 } & 18 & \text { AD } & 63 & C C & 6 D & 6 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{CC} & 16 \\ \text { C550：8D } & 63 & \mathrm{CC} & \text { AD } & 64 & \text { CC } & 69 & \text { gø } & 19\end{array}$ C558：8D 64 CC 88 DG EB Ag 9368 C560：18 4E $64 \mathrm{CC} 6 \mathrm{E} 63 \mathrm{CC} 88 \quad 98$ C568：D6 F6 AD 6E CC 4A 8D 79 DA C578：CC 18 AD 63 CC 6 D 66 CC GA C578：8D 63 CC A9 9069 0E 6 D 日B C580：64 CC 38 AD 63 CC ED 79 F6 C588：CC 8D 63 CC AD 64 CC E9 99 C590：00 8D $64 \mathrm{CC} A D 64 \mathrm{CC}$ 日A 7B C598：日A GA 8D 64 CC Ag F 7 BC 99 C5Ag：15 D $\quad 8 \mathrm{BE} 67 \mathrm{Dg}$ AD 63 CC FD C5A8：8D 66 D 6 AD $18 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 29 \mathrm{~F} 7 \mathrm{7F}$ C5B6：18 6D 64 CC 8D 10 D 1 A9 F 4

C5C0：A9 FF 8D 15 Dg AD 6E CC 9 B C5C8：C9 42 90 9D A9 90 8D 6D 82 C5D日：CC 8D 6E CC A9 69 8D 75 C 2 C5D8：CC 60 AC 6C CC B9 1A CA 8B C5E6：8D 65 CC AD 7A CC 18 6D A5 C5E8：65 CC 38 E9 62 8D 7A CC 98 C5F6：18 AD 7A CC C9 C8 9＠©C AE C5F8：AD 7A CC 186968 8D 7A 1o C600：CC EE 7B CC AD 7A CC C9 A6 C608： 08 90 gC AD 7A CC 38 E9 7B C610：08 8D 7A CC CE 7B CC AD CC
 C620：8D 7B CC AD 7B CC C9 C9 34 C628：D 6 65 A9 618 8D 7 CC A9 42 C630：C0 18 6D 7A CC 29 C7 8D A1 C638：FD CC A2 90 E8 8A 18 6D 5B C648：7B CC А8 B9 73 CB 38 E9 94 C648：48 C9 EG Dg 02 A9 28 9D 26 C650：2F 66 Eg 28 D6 E6 60 EE 67 C658：6F CC AD 6F CC $4 \mathrm{AA} 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 18$ B9 C660：6D 79 CC 8D 70 CC AC 78 B3 C668：CC B9 D4 C9 8D 6A CC AD 5F C678：7E CC 29 C C C9 40 Fg 03 D5 C678：4C AC C6 AD 7E CC 6A 6A 71 C680：8D 66 CC $29 \quad 62$ 8D 65 CC 78 C688：AD 66 CC 29616 D 65 CC 98 C690：C9 63 D 02 A9 6118 6D EC C698：76 CC 38 E9 61 8D 76 CC 32 C6A日：AD 76 CC C9 90 D 05 A9 CF C6A8： 01 8D 76 CC AD 76 CC C 960
 C6B8：18 AD 79 CC 69 9F AA AC 64 C6C8：76 CC B9 44 C9 8D 66 CC 53 C6C8： 9 A 8D 65 CC AC 6 C CC A9 92 C6D 9： 09 8D 63 CC 8D 64 CC 18 AA C6D 8：AD 63 CC 6D $66 \mathrm{CC} 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 636 \mathrm{~B}$ C6E6：CC AD 64 CC 69 OD 8 BD 6464 C6E8：CC 88 D 6 EB Ag 64184 E 6B C6F0：64 CC $6 \mathrm{EE} 63 \mathrm{CC} 88 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{F} 6 \quad 99$ C6F8：AD 78 CC 4 A 8D $67 \mathrm{CC} 18 \quad 73$ C700：AD 63 CC 69 9F 38 ED 6798 C798：CC 38 ED 65 CC 8 D 66 CC 56 C719：AD 76 cC 38 E9 91 А8 А9 7F C718：80 8D 63 cc 80 $64 \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{C8} \mathrm{9C}$ C729：80 F6 1518 AD 63 CC 6 CD 12 C728：78 cC 8 BD 63 CC AD 64 cC bD C736：69 98 8D 64 CC 88 D8 EB 82
 C748：CC 88 DG F6 AD 79 CC 4A F4 C748：8D 79 CC 18 AD 63 CC 6 D 1A
 C758：80 8D 64 CC 38 AD 63 CC B8 C768：ED 79 CC 8 B 63 CC AD 64 C 5 C768：CC E9 g6 80 64 CC AD $64 \mathrm{C7}$ C779：CC ga ga ga ga bd 64 CC e6 C778：AG EF BC 15 Dg 日E 99 Dg Dn C789：AD 63 CC 8 D 98 D 9 AD 1821 C788：D $29 \mathrm{EF} \quad 186064 \mathrm{CC} 8 \mathrm{BD} 6 \mathrm{~EB}$ C798：18 dg a9 dF 38 ED 6A CC AA C798：8D FC 87 A9 FF 8D 15 D6 DA C7AG：AD 78 CC C9 4296 øD A9 71 C7A8：96 8D 6 CF CC 8070 CC A9 C7
 C788：94 D4 A9 81 8D 日B D4 AD BC C7C日：FA $8780 \quad 65 \mathrm{CC}$ A9 928036 C7C8：29 DG Ab 91 A9 ge 80 66 1D С708：CC 88 C7D8：4A 69 D5 8 BD FA 87 A2 2 FF B4 C7E9：8D FA 87 8D FA 8780 FA b9 C7E8：87 CA D6 F4 C9 66 Dg E1 B9 C7E9：AD 65 CC 8 DDA 97 A9 936 D C7F8：8D 29 Dg A9 968096 D8 61 C889：80 88 D6 8D 72 cC 8073 A 2
 ${ }^{C 819: 60}$ CC 8D 6 E CC 8 D 6F CC 6 C C818：8D 78 CC A9 89 8D 8B D4 E5 C828：A9 21 8D 94 D4 A9 82809 F C828：71 CC 68 AD $71 \mathrm{cc} 8 \mathrm{CD} 63 \mathrm{C9}$
 C838：CE 63 CC D8 03 CE 64 CC 99 C848：AD 63 CC BD 98 D4 AD 6497
 C858：EF AD 64 CC C9 98 D8 DE 6 D C858：AD 63 cc C9 91 D8 D7 A9 74 C869：82 8D 01 D4 38 AD 88 CC 1A

C868：E9 61 8D 88 CC AD 89 CC 66 C878：E9 06 8D 89 CC AD 8A CC 40 C878：E9 b8 8D 8A CC A9 20 8D 34 C880：64 D4 18 AD 87 CC 6901 6A C888：8D 87 CC C9 6A D6 5F A9 F4 C890：00 8D 87 CC 18 AD 86 CC 94 C898：69 61 8D 86 CC C9 日A D6 AB C8A6：4D A9 908 D 86 CC 18 AD 61 C8A8：85 CC 69 g1 8D 85 CC C9 53 C8B6：8A D 0 3B A9 60 8D 85 CC 8 B C8B8：18 AD 84 CC 69 g 1 BD 84 gE C8C日：CC C9＠A D 629 A9 00 8D F6 C8C 8： $84 \mathrm{CC} 18 \mathrm{AD} 83 \mathrm{CC} 6901 \mathrm{D} 日$ C8D9：8D 83 CC C9 9 AA D 917 A 9 AB C8D8：06 8D 83 CC 18 AD 82 CC 54 C8E日：69 01 8D 82 CC C9 日A D 0 B3 C8E8：85 A9 g6 8D 82 CC Ag 65 CD
 C8F8：05 A9 Ø6 99 Øg D9 88 D 0 5A C906：EF A9 11 8D 84 D4 AD 8848 C908：CC C9 60 D6 11 AD 89 CC A C910：C9 00 D0 gA AD 8A CC C9 3E C918： 00 D 0034 C 21 C 94 C 6432 C920：C8 A9 10 8D 94 D4 Ag 6812 C928：28 FE CC A9 16 Ag CB 28 AA C930：1E AB A9 0685 C 6 A 5 C 54 B C938：C9 27 Fg 67 C 919 D F6 54
 C948：7D $77 \quad 716 \mathrm{C} \quad 6762$ 5D 5845 C950：54 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 47 \quad 43 \quad 40 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 38 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}$ C958：35 $32 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 F & 2 C & 29 & 26 & 24 & 21 & 67\end{array}$ C960：1F 1D 1B 1817151311 F3 C968：10 GE gD gC 日B 日A 99 g8 84 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 970: 87 & 86 & 65 & 94 & 94 & 83 & 93 & 82 & 1 E\end{array}$ C978：02 016101010100606085
 C988：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 1D c990：01 01 01 61 01 01 01 0124 C998：01 61 01 10101 g2 62 g2 33
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 9 A 8: 82 & 92 & 92 & 63 & 63 & 83 & 63 & 63 & 5 B\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { C9B0：} & 03 & 03 & 63 & 63 & 03 & 03 & 03 & 03 & 44\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 9 B 8: 03 & 64 & 04 & 94 & 64 & 04 & 64 & 84 & C B\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { C9C0：} & 64 & 94 & 64 & 94 & 64 & 64 & 84 & 94 & 54\end{array}$




 C9F8：04 0404040408404040484
 CA06：85 050505050507079 B CA $08: 97 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 9790$ CA10： $87 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 67 \quad 67 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 97$ A5
 CA2g： $04940404404040404 \quad$ B5 CA28：04 040404040408030303 B6
 CA 38： $03 \quad 92 \quad 82 \quad 02 \quad 92 \quad 02 \quad 01 \quad 014 \mathrm{~B}$ CA40：01 01 01 0101018181185
 CA50：00 00000093111111 F 9 CA58： $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 90 & 20 & 43 & 3 C\end{array}$ CA60：4F 50 CA68：20 $31 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 39 & 38 & 38 & 20 & 43 & 4 F & 1 D\end{array}$ CA70：4D 50 CA78： $55 \quad 42 \mathrm{4C}$ CA 80： 4 F 4E 53 GD GD 20 20 20 D5
 CA 90：4C $4 \mathrm{4C} 20 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 49 & 47 & 48 & 54 & \text { D } 4\end{array}$ CA98：53 $26852 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & 53 & 45 & 52 & 56 & 29\end{array}$ CAA $: 4544$ gD gD 20 20 20 20 20 3E CAA 8： 20 20 2820202020 9B B9 $\mathrm{CAB} 0: 43 \mathrm{4F} 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 50 \quad 55$ CAB 8： $28 \quad 53 \quad 504545445741 \mathrm{BC}$ CAC $: 59$ GD OD 2020202020 CB
 CAD $0: 9 \mathrm{~B} 505045 \begin{array}{llllll}50 & 53 & 20 & 41 & 50\end{array}$ CAD8： $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 59 \quad 204 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 59$ GD 0 D 5B CAE $\begin{array}{llllllll}: 2 g & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 76\end{array}$

 CAF 8：55 52 gD GD 28 28 $28 \quad 20 \quad 22$



CB10：4E $45 \quad 21$ GD $6 D \quad 601311 \quad B 4$ CB18：11 $11111 \begin{array}{llllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 20 & \mathrm{BE}\end{array}$ CB20：20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 7


 CB46：11 1D 1D $54494 D 45 \quad 20$ BA CB48：20 20 9D 9 D 98 1311111195 CB50：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D E7 CB 58：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D EF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C B 60: 10 & 20 & 2 \emptyset & 4 C & 41 & 50 & 53 & 20 & 69\end{array}$ CB68：43 4F 4D $504 \mathrm{C} \quad 45 \quad 5445 \quad 89$
 CB78：A4 AF AF B9 B9 A2 B9 B9 65 CB80：A2 A2 A2 B9 B9 B9 AF AF C5 CB88：B9 A2 A2 A2 B9 B9 AF A4 DC CB9日：A4 A4 20 2g $2 \varnothing 2020208 B$ CB98：20 A4 A4 AF AF AF B9 B9 62 CBA6： $\mathrm{B}_{9} \mathrm{~B} 9$ AF AF A4 A4 A4 A4 1 A CBA8：A4 AF A4 A4 20202020 3F

 CBC $\begin{array}{llllllll}: 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 58\end{array}$ CBC8：2の 2020202020202060 CBD6：20 20 20 A 4 A 4 A 4 AF AF 95 CBD8：A4 20202020202020 B2 CBE日：20 20 20 20 20 20202078 CBE8：20 2020 A 4 A 4 A 4 AF A4 A 2 CBE6：A4 A4 AF AF AF B9 B9 A2 6 F CBF8：B9 AF B9 A2 A2 B9 AF B9 CF


 CC18：A4 A4 A4 A4 A4 A4 A4 A4 Bl CC26：AF AF AF B9 A2 B9 A2 B9 GA
 CC $30: 20 \quad 20202020202020$ C9
 CC40：A4 AF AF B9 B9 A2 B9 B9 2F CC48：A2 A2 A2 B9 B9 B9 AF AF 8F CC50：B9 A2 A2 A2 B9 B9 AF A4 A6
 CC60：20 A4 A4 90 日6 6060 60 C7

 CC78： 006000000000000012 CC80：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 061 1A CC88：00 00 日6 Aの 日の A2 10086 3D CC90：FB A9 3485 FC A9 GD 859 F CC98：FD A9 CD 85 FE B1 FD C9 32 CCA6：F9 Fg 46 C9 FA D 0 GA A9 B1 CCA8： 00 91 FB 20 EC CC 4 C E4 48
 CCB8：FB 28 EC CC 91 FB 20 EC 6C CCC0：CC 4C E4 CC C9 $0 \varnothing$ D 1744 CCC 8： 26 F3 CC B1 FD 8D FA CC 9 D CCD0：A9 00 91 FB 20 EC CC CE 4 E CCD8：FA CC DG F6 4C E4 CC 91 CD CCE日：FB 26 EC CC 20 F3 CC D 26 CCE8：B4 4C 5B C 0 E6 FB D 00232 CCE®：E6 FC 6® E6 FD Dg 92 E6 D5 CCF8：FE 6090600808 A9 4D CA $C D \not \subset 0: A \emptyset C B \quad 2 \varnothing 1 E$ AB AE FB CC A1

 CD18：F＠FB FØ FB FØ FB FØ $\mathfrak{F}$ Ø 62 CD 20：30 FC FB FC FB FC FB FC 2B
 CD30：FB FC 00 27 FF FB FF FB 67 CD38：FF FB FF FB FF FB FF FB 7E CD40：FF FB FF FB FF FB FF FB 86 CD48：FE FB FF 06 1E FF C 0 FA 58
 CD58：FA FF C 6 FA FF Cd FA FF 32 CD60：C 0 FA FF C $\begin{gathered}\text { FA FF C } \varnothing \text { FA 7B }\end{gathered}$ CD68：FF C $\emptyset$ FA FF C $\emptyset$ FA FF C 946 CD70：FA FF C 0 FA FF C 0 FA FF 4A
 CD80：FA Ag E3 Bg 80 A 123 B3 C9 CD88：B $\varnothing$ 2A AA 日C CA AA gA 3B 6D CD99：AA A8 02 EE 80 C2 AA CC ØC CD98：ø日 25 Ø2 CE FA 33 Ø3 3 B 9g CDA日： 3282 日A 日C CE 98 A 0 AB 7B CDA8：38 28 AA AC CA AA $83 \mathrm{3B}$ CD CDB日：BA CC 02 AE $80 \quad 60 \quad 2213 \quad 63$

CDB8：F1 FA 17 F5 FA 13 7D FA 68 CDC日： 03 7C FA GF AF FA 4 FEF 45 CDC8：C4 4F FF C4 5F FF D4 43 CE
 CDD8：FC 4065 FD 4064 DC 408 F CDE6： 63 DF FA 63 EF FA 4 F EF 7 F CDE8：C4 4 F FF C4 5 FF FF $\begin{array}{lllllll} & 43 & \mathrm{EE}\end{array}$ CDEG：FF 6440 FA 84002201 AA
 CE00：FA E7 FA 93 EB C © 4 F EF 99 CE日8：C4 4F FF C4 5F FF D4 4310 CE10：FF $94 \quad 40$ FA $94 \quad 00 \quad 2201$ CB CE18：31 FA 0175 FA 01 DD FB 18 CE20：EC FA 13 EF 1013 FF 1831 CE28：17 FF 50 10 FC 1010 FA 9F CE30：10 062644 FB 74 FB EC 75 CE38：FA 64 FC 4065 FD 40649 Cl CE4日：FC 40 g 0 2F 44 FB 74 FA 55 CE48：01 ED FA 91 FD FA 01 FD 2D CE50：g0 $33 \quad 74$ FA 91 ED，FA 91 AF CE58：FD g8 3936 FB 74 g0 3C gD CE60：16 08 1D F9 $909090 \quad 9849$

## BEFORE TYPING ．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Ramdisk 128

## Article on page 76.

## Program 1：Loader

HE 16 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
KF 20 POKE58，96：CLR
XP 30 PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \} 3 SPACES $\}$ COP YRIGHT 1988 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂：PRINTTAB（11）＂AL L RIGHTS RESERVED＂
RS 46 FORI $=1$ TO $96:$ READA：$X=X+A: N$ EXT：IFX＜＞119327THENPRINT ＂DATA STATEMENT ERROR．＂： STOP
SC 50 SA＝DEC（＂13g日＂）：BLOAD＂128 －RAMDISK＂，P（SA）
KS 60 IFSA $=$ DEC（＂ 1360 ＂）THEN 90：E LSEDEFENHI $(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 256)$ ：DEFFNLO $(X)=X-(I N T(X / 256$ ）＊256）：RESTORE
HA 78 FORI＝1T06：READA，B，C：POKE SA + A，FNLO $(S A+B)$ ：POKESA $+C$ ，FNHI（SA + B）：NEXTI
GX 80 FORI＝1TO39：READA，B：POKES $A+A$, FNLO $(S A+B):$ POKESA $+A+$ 1，FNHI（SA + B）：NEXTI
GK 96 SYS（SA）
CP 100 END
MK 110 REM－－－RELOCATION DATA
EP 120 DATA $53,2143,58,63,2190$ ，68，73，2229，78
GD 130 DATA $2010,2265,2012,214$ 6，2168，2148，2211，2168，2 267
QJ 140 DATA $94,1749,159,536,17$ 3，447，241，1522，273，784
GD 150 DATA $284,2620,289,468,3$ 69，928，534，88，618，1522， 640，784
KH 160 DATA 776，0，2241，2253，22 46，2253，861，1ø82，911，20 67
BC 176 DATA $916,468,1025,311,1$ 889，373，1257，1472，1306， 1492

AQ 186 DATA $1452,1288,1470,128$ 3，1542，1747，1745，1566
GR 190 DATA $1755,1900,1760,198$ 5，1901，0，1906，1985，1911 ， 1766
MF 200 DATA $2202,2225,424,405$ ， 712，663，2237，2261，1266， 1472
PX 218 DATA $2253,82,2255,527,2$ 257，1086，2259，763

## Program 2：128－RAMDISK

See program listing on page 76 before typing in．
1300：A9 00 8D C9 6A A9 68 8D 9E 1308：CA GA A9 008 8D CB $9 \mathrm{~A} ~ 8588$ 1310：FB A9 60 8D CC gA 85 FC 1A 1318：A9 FB 8D B9 82 A2 01 A 9 9C 1320：00 $98 \quad 2077$ FF A9 98 8D 1C 1328：C8 ØA A9 EG 8D C6 ®A A9 BE 1330：96 8D C7 日A A9 5F 8D øC 90 1338：03 A9 1B 8D 6D 63 A9 8E DC 1348：8D 0E 03 A9 1B 8D 日F 03 DB 1348：A9 B5 8D 1003 A9 1B 8D E5 1350：11 0360 A9 06 8D DA 日A 5C 1358：20 $86 \quad 03 \mathrm{Dg} 034 \mathrm{C}$ D5 19 AB 1360：20 96 AF Ag 90 A5 648521 1368：FB A5 6585 FC A5 63 C9 gA 1378：10 90 92 A9 日F 85 FA C9 EB 1378：00 D8 05 A2 98 6C $98 \quad 03 \quad 92$ 1380：A5 66 A4 6720 E6 8720 Dl 1388：86 63 F 068 A9 91 8D D6 94 1390：日A 18 90 05 A9 gø 8D D6 63 1398： 6 A AD DA GA F0 63 4C 18 6F 13A日：15 AD CC 6A C9 $67 \quad 981814$ 13A8：C9 44 D 903 4C BF 14 AD 46 13B0：CB ØA C9 Cव 90 92 Bø F4 67 13B8：A5 7 E Dg $97 \mathrm{Ag} 51 \quad 20$ 1E C4 13C6：F7 Ag 08 A9 FB A2 $0128 \quad 32$ 13C8：74 FF A6 7F E6 06 D 063 Al 13D0：20 D2 FF 99 B7 12 C8 C4 B1 13D8：FA D 0 E8 A6 7F E6 06 D6 88 13E6：65 A9 日D 26 D2 FF A9 00 81 13E8：99 B7 12 A9 918 D D5 0A 9A 13F0：20 F2 18 B6 16 20 7D FF 1 E 13F8： $6 \mathrm{D}-46494 \mathrm{C} 45 \quad 2045 \quad 58$ B2 1400：49 $53 \quad 54 \quad 53$ gD 90 A2 $80 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F}$ 1408：6C 96 g3 AD D6 GA Fg 9365 1410：4C 1616 A5 2D 85 FB A5 9C 1418：2E 85 FC 28 E 4 1A 98 g3 gE 1420：4C D4 14 AD 1612 8D D9 BE 1428： GA AD $^{11} 12$ 8D DA gA A9 99 1430： 08 8D DB gA 4C Aø 16 A9 96 1438： 00 8D DB GA AD CB GA 8516
 1448：A9 FB 8D B9 62 A9 61 AA F4 1450：28 77 FF C8 A2 61 AD D 838 1458： $\mathrm{DA}^{2} 2877 \mathrm{FF}$ C8 A2 61 AD FC 1460：D1 9A $2 \varnothing 77 \mathrm{FF}$ C8 A2 61 D 8 1468：A5 2D $20 \quad 77 \mathrm{FF}$ C8 A2 6193 1478：A5 2E 2077 FF A2 01 A 0 Cl 9F 1478：85 AD C9 日A 2077 FF C8 10 1480：A2 01 AD CA gA 2077 FF 5C 1488：C8 A5 FD 8D C9 6A A5 FE D7
 1498：86 FA A2 01 2077 FF C8 CE 14A $0: \mathrm{A} 6 \mathrm{FA}$ E8 C9 06 Fg 83 4C AA 14A8：95 14 AD CB gA $18 \quad 6918 \mathrm{AE}$ $14 \mathrm{~B} 0: 8 \mathrm{D}$ CB $\mathrm{bA}_{\mathrm{A}} 9037 \mathrm{EE} C \mathrm{CC}$ GA F5
 14C0：7D FF gD 4449524543 EE 14C8：54 $4 \mathrm{4F}$ 14D日：4C gD gb 60 AD DC $9 A$ D 0 2E 14D8：12 20 7D FF 日D 52414 D 43 14E0：44 $49 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 53 & 4 B & 20 & 46 & 55 & 4 C\end{array}$ 14E8：4C gD g0 60 AD CB 9A 85 B6 14Fg：FB AD CC $\mathrm{gA}^{25} \mathrm{FC}$ A9 FB 2C 14F8：8D $89 \quad 92$ A2 91 A0 0098 D7 1500：20 77 FF AD CE BA 8D C6 73 1508： 0 A AD CF GA 8D C7 6A 60 3D 1510：A9 61 8D DA GA 4 C 58 13 F 3


1526：20 1E F7 A9 2g 2b D2 FF A2 1528：A 06 A5 63 C9 109092 3F 1530：A9 0F $85 \mathrm{FA} A 56485 \mathrm{FB} 19$ 1538：A5 6585 FC A9 FB A2 0192 1540：20 74 FF A6 7F E 60 D 06 1548：63 20 D2 FF 99 B7 12 C8 EE 1550：C4 FA D6 E8 A6 7F E6 0639 1558：D6 65 A9＠D 26 D2 FF A9 28 1560：80 99 B7 12 A9 60 8D D5 47 1568：8A 20 F2 18 96 05 A2 0461 1578：6C 06 03 AD DB GA C9 01 A7 1578：F6 08 A9 978 DD DB 0 A 4 C FE 1580：10 16 A5 2D 85 ED A5 2E 5D 1588：85 FE A9 FD 8D B9 82 A0 42 1590：06 8С CE 6A 8С СF ӨА А9 В9 1598：FB A2 612074 FF A2 0674 15A8：28 77 FF EE CE 日A AD CE 78 15A8：gA D D 03 EE CE GA AD CE 2C 15B6：gA CD D9 9A DG 0A AD CF 69
 15C6：C8 D0 D4 E6 FC E6 FE 4C 5A
 15D 日： 0160 C8 84 FA A5 FD 1877 15D8： 65 FA 9062 E6 FE 8D 1805 15E0：12 A5 FE 8D $11 \begin{array}{llllll}12 & 28 & 87 & \mathrm{CE}\end{array}$ 15E8：AF 66 AD D7 日A 85 FD AD 46 15F0：D8 GA 85 FE A9 08 8D DB EE
 1600：A7 F6 04 C9 59 D6 6320 8D
 1610：20 86 03 C9 2C F0 OC AD D5 1618：DB GA C9 67 D 62 F6 CA 99 1620：4C $\quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 17 \begin{array}{llllll}17 & 20 & 80 & 68 & 96 & C C\end{array}$ 1628：AF 28 gC AF A5 16 8D D7 29 1630：0A A5 17 8D D8 gA AD DB AC 1638：0A C9 87 DG 62 F0 DF 28 7D 1640：86 03 DG 02 FG DA C9 2C 5D 1648：Fg g2 F6 D4 26 80 632062 1650：96 AF 20 ดC AF A5 16 8D 46 1658：D9 GA A5 17 8D DA GA AD B3 1668：D8 GA CD DA $\mathrm{BA}^{2} 90$ GF D8 64 1668：08 AD D7 GA CD D9 9A 98 1A 1670：05 A2 日E 6C 9063 AD D7 8E 1678： gA B $^{\text {8D CE GA AD DB GA 8D F9 }}$ 1680：CF GA AD D9 GA 8D Dø GA 9C 1688：AD DA ØA 8D D1 GA $2 \emptyset 13 \quad 66$ 1690：1B 9063 4C D4 14 AD D7 BD 1698： gA 85 FB AD D8 $\mathrm{gA}^{25} \mathrm{FC} 7 \mathrm{C}$ 16A0：A日 00 AD C9 $9 \mathrm{~A} ~ 85 \mathrm{FD}$ AD 7 F 16A8：CA gA 85 FE A9 FD 8D B9 77 $16 \mathrm{~B} 0: 82 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{FB}$ A2 $68 \quad 2874 \mathrm{FF} 5 \mathrm{~B}$ 16B8：A2 612077 FF CB D 084 BA 16C0：E6 FC E6 FE A5 FB 8D DD 82
 16D $0: 6 \mathrm{D}$ DD 9 A 9093 EE DE 0A 11 16D8：CD D9 gA D6 D4 AD DE GA D5 16E6：CD DA 日A 90 CC AD CB 日A B3 16E8：85 FB AD CC 6A 85 FC 9852 16F8：18 65 FD 85 FD 9092 E6 B7 16F8：FE AD DB $6 A C 908$ D 003 3F 1700：4C $\quad 3714 \mathrm{~A} 日 60$ A9 FB 8D DA 1708：B9 62 A9 02 AA CA 207721 1710：FF A0 63 AD D7 ØA A2 01 CE 1718：20 77 FF C8 AD D8 日A A2 48 1720： $61 \quad 20 \quad 77 \mathrm{FF}$ A 9 01 A2 0115 1728：AD D6＠A 2077 FF C8 A2 94 1730： 61 AD DI $9 \mathrm{~A} \quad 28 \quad 77 \mathrm{FF}$ 4C 50 1738：75 14 A 2 OB 4 C 3F 4D A9 CE 1740：00 8D 00 FF AD 20 D0 8D EE 1748：D2 GA AD 21 D6 8D D3 日A 98 1750：A5 F1 8D D4 GA A9 66 8D 5D 1758：26 DG 8D 21 D 26 7D FF 96 $\begin{array}{llllllll}1760: 13 & 13 & 93 & 9 F & 31 & 32 & 38 & 2 \mathrm{D} \\ 39\end{array}$ 1768：52 $41 \begin{array}{llllllll}10 & 44 & 49 & 53 & 4 B & 28 & 4 C\end{array}$ 1770：44 $49 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 45 & 43 & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 52 & \text { 日E }\end{array}$ 1778：59 2020202020202043 1780：20 $2084259 \begin{array}{lllll}54 & 45 & 53 & 20 & 23\end{array}$ 1788：46 $52 \quad 45 \quad 45$ 9E 00 A2 06 A5 1790：Ag $1718 \quad 20$ F6 FF AD C6 83 1798： 0 A $85 \quad 60$ AD C7 6A 8561 E6 17Ag：AD C8 $0 A 85 \quad 62 \quad 20 \quad 97 \mathrm{BA} C D$ 17A8：A9 08 A2 98 A6 63 2Ø 5 D 2F 17B6：BA A2 01 Ag 6820 Cb 1829 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}17 \mathrm{~B} 8: 20 & 7 \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{FF} & 46 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 6 \mathrm{~F} \\ 17 \mathrm{C} 6: 41 & 4 \mathrm{D} & 45 & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 6 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$

17C8： 20 |  | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 17D日： 20


 17E8：20 C 018 A9 94 A2 9018 B7 17F6：20 2D C0 A9 18 A2 2738 FE
 1806：60 85 FC A9 13 8D CD 6A 70 1808：A 00 A9 FB A2 $0120 \quad 74$ 4B 1819：FF D 963 4C D4 18 Ag 97 E8 1818：A9 FB A2 $61 \quad 20 \quad 74 \mathrm{FF} 2073$ 1820：D2 FF FG 94 C 81890 Fg D 18 1828：A9 20 C0 20 Bø 9720 D2 94 1830：FF C8 18 90 F5 A0 63 A2 79 1838： $01 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{FB} 2 \emptyset 74 \mathrm{FF} 8560 \mathrm{E} 3$ 184日：C8 A2 61 A9 FB $2 \emptyset 74 \mathrm{FF} 81$ 1848：85 61 A9 $\begin{array}{lllllll}80 & 85 & 62 & 20 & 67 & C 5\end{array}$ 1850：BA A9 06 A2 08 A0 0320 5B 1858：5D BA $38 \quad 20$ Fg $\begin{array}{ll}\text { FF } & \text { Ag } \\ 21 & \text { D8 }\end{array}$ 1860：18 26 F0 FF Ag 01 A2 6112 1868：A9 FB $20 \quad 74$ FF $85 \quad 60$ C8 57 1870：A2 01 A9 FB 2074 FF 857 F 1878：61 A9 $0085 \quad 62 \quad 20 \quad 07 \mathrm{BA} 78$ 1880：A9 00 A2 08 A6 9320 5D 99 1888：BA A9 GD 20 D2 FF 18 A5 98 1890：FB 691885 FB 98 0A E6 91 1898：EC A5 FC C9 68 DG 92 Fg 68 18A0：33 CE CD 日A F0 0820 E1 42
 18B0：FF F6 26 20 E4 FF F0 F6 E3 18B8：A9 9320 D2 FF 4 C 63 $18 \quad 23$
 18C8：28 D2 FF 88 D6 FA A9 6D 19 18D0：20 D2 FF 6820 E4 FF F6 51 18D8：FB AD D2 6A 8D 26 Dg AD A9 18E0：D3 gA 8D 21 D6 AD D4 GA 32 18E8： 85 F1 26 7D FF 13131393 3A 18F0：00 60 A9 9085 FD A9 6046 18F8：85 FE Ag 06 A9 FD A2 614 B 1990：28 74 FF D6 03 4C D3 1976 1988：A6 07 A2 01 A9 FD 2074 AA 1910：FF Ag $0 \emptyset$ D9 B7 12 Fg 1909 1918：B9 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { B7 } & 12 & \text { C9 } & 2 \mathrm{AA} & \text { D } 804 & 48 & \text { D8 }\end{array}$ 1920：18 90 3F A5 FD 186918 FF 1928：85 FD 90 02 E6 FE 18 90 C2 1930：C9 AØ 01 84 FA Ag ø8 8C CE 1938：CD＠A A2 61 AC CD 0A C6 A9 1946：18 B6 20 A9 FD 2074 FF A2 1948：FG 7F EE CD GA 48 A4 FA 43 1950：B9 B7 12 C9 2A Fg 日B 68 BF 1958：D9 B7 12 D $\emptyset$ C6 E6 FA 1894 1960：90 D8 68 AD D5 ØA F0 ØE BF 1968：AC CD 日A A2 11 A9 FD 26 9A 1979：74 FF FG $53 \quad 38 \quad 60$ A0 05 B9 1978：A2 01 A9 FD 2074 FF 85 A9 1980：FB C8 A2 61 A9 FD $20 \quad 7441$ 1988：FF 85 FC Ag 60 A2 61 A9 FB 1990：FD 2074 FF 8D DB 9A 8D D5 1998：DA＠A C8 A2 01 A9 FD 26 C8 19A0：74 FF 8D D9 9A C8 A2 0116 19A8：A9 FD 2674 FF 8D DA $0^{2} 78$
 19B8：FF 8D D7 GA C8 A2 61 A9 66 19C6：FD 2674 FF 8D D8 0A 1884 19C8：60 A4 FA D9 B7 12 Fg 93 CC
 19D8：F6 93 4C 6C 1A Ab OC 20 20 19E0：Cl 1A B0 0290 ดС AA A9 64 19E8：02 20 C3 FF 20 CC FF 6C 3D 19F0：00 03 Aø 5120 1E F7 A9 20
 1A00：FF A2 日6 BD C6 0A 20 D2 2A 1A08：FF E8 E6 67 96 F5 A9 6013 1A10：85 FC A9 0685 FB A8 AE 97
 1A20：A9 FB $20 \quad 74 \mathrm{FF} 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF} 99$ 1A28：20 B7 FF D6 $12 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ EE AB 1A30：E6 FC A5 FC CD DB 日A D 0 5E 1A38：E5 A9 $08 \quad 204 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{FF} 60$ A9 89 1A4日： 02 20 C3 FF 20 CC FF A9 D3
 1A50：00 A9 7B A2 612074 FF F9 1A58：F0 0720 D2 FF C8 18 90 DB 1A60：Fg A9 6D 20 D2 FF A9 98 9D $\begin{array}{llllllll}1 A 68: 2 \emptyset & 4 A & F F & 6 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & \emptyset \emptyset & 13 & A \emptyset \\ \text { gD }\end{array}$

1A76：08 28 Cl 1A 9063 4C E6 9A 1A78：19 Ag 4920 1E E7 A9 GD BD 1A80：20 D2 FF A2 62 20 C6 FF Cl
 1A99：E8 Ed 07 90 F5 A9 6085 F7 1A98：FC A9 0085 FB A8 A9 FB DF 1AAD：8D 890220 E4 FF A2 61 AD 1AA8：28 $77 \mathrm{FF} 28 \mathrm{~B} 7 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{D} 日 \quad 0 \mathrm{~B} 37$ 1AB6：C8 DG FG E6 FC A5 FC C9 4C lAB8：FF D8 E8 A9 08 2g 4A FF 2E 1AC0：60 84 FA A9 008 DD 00 FF 76 1AC8：A9 02 A8 A2 9820 BA FF C7 lAD日：A9 01 A2 002068 FF A5 B6 1AD8：FA A2 D9 Ag 1B 28 BD FF 4D 1AE0：20 C0 FF 60 A5 2D 8D CE 27 1AE8： $\mathrm{gA} \mathrm{A}^{2} 5 \mathrm{EE}$ 8D CF GA A9 0024 1AF0：8D DC 6A AD 1012 8D D6 F3 1AF8： 0 A AD 1112 8D D1 日A CD 76
 1B08：CE 6A C9 03 B6 65 EE DC E5 1B10：gA $38 \quad 60$ AD D 0 gA 38 ED 4D 1B18：CE gA BG 03 CE Dl gA 8D DD 1B29：D6 gA AD D1 gA 38 ED CE Fg 1B28： $\mathrm{gA}^{2}$ 8D D1 gA AD C6 gA 8D CB 1B30：CE gA AD C7 6A 8D CF 0A B2 1B38：AD CE 日A 38 ED D 0 gA 8D 12 1B40：CE gA B6 日B AD CF 日A 3820 1B48：E9 61 8D CF 9A 90 OE AD BE 1B50：CF GA 38 ED Dl gA 9605 B3 1B58：8D CF $\begin{array}{llllllll}18 & 60 & 38 & 60 & 85 & 36\end{array}$ 1B60：82 A6 78 A9 1B 28 E2 43 CB 1B68：9g 日8 69 A6 A2 9018 4C 12 1B76：21 43 38 A5 62 4C $2143 \quad 30$ 1B78：45 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}53 & 41 & 56 & C 5 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{DE}\end{array}$ 1B86：41 C4 454449 D2 4548 DD 1B88：45 414445 D2 60 E 600 E6 1B90：D $\emptyset 1$ 1B C9 2 ZB B $\emptyset 17$ E9 26 BD 1B98：A8 B9 B1 1B $85 \quad 24$ A9 1B A4
 1BA8：02 E6 $25 \begin{array}{llllll}25 & 24 & 18 & 4 C & C D & 7 E\end{array}$ 1BB6：51 00 05 gA 日E C9 2 B B 06 F 1BB8：10 E9 26 A8 B9 D5 1B A8 C4 1BC $0: B 9$ CD 1B $48 \quad 88$ B9 CD 1B 11 1BC8： 4818 4C A9 $4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 52 \quad 13$ 日F 26
 1BD8： $075 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 41 & 4 \mathrm{D} & 46 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 59\end{array}$ 1BE日： 53 2C 50 2C 57 ø0 000053

BEFORE TYPING
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Speed File For The 64

See program listing on page 66 before typing in．

9801： 0 B 日8＠A 00 9E 323036 2E 0809：31 $96 \quad 00002067 \quad 994 \mathrm{CAE}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}9811: A B & 69 & 90 & 13 & 12 & 20 & 20 & 20 & E D\end{array}$ 0819：20 202020444553496 E g821：47 $4 \mathrm{AE} 28 \quad 59 \begin{array}{llllll} & 28 & 55 & 52 & 20 & 96\end{array}$ 0829：53 $43 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 45 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 28 & 46 & 3 C\end{array}$ 0831： $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 41 \quad 54 \quad 28 \quad 20 \quad 20 \mathrm{BE}$ 0839：20 $20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 201 F \quad 20 \quad 2045$ 0841：20 $2082020 \begin{array}{llllll}20 & 20 & 20 & 50 & 81\end{array}$ 9849：52 $45 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & 53 & 20 & 5 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 57 & 85\end{array}$ ø851： $48 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 2046494 \mathrm{E} 49$ DF 9859：53 $484544420 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20$ F3 9861：20 $28 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 92 \quad 90 \quad$ C6
 9871：28 $4 \mathrm{D} \quad 41494 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 45 \quad 74$ 0879：4E $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}50 & 20 & 20 & 50 & 52 & 45 & 99\end{array}$


889： $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 45 \quad 43$ 891： $0 \mathrm{D} \quad 81 \quad 11 \begin{array}{lllllll}11 & 11 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 25\end{array}$ 1899：20 $44 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 20 & 2 D & 20 & 44 & 45 & 53 & 91\end{array}$
日8A9： $46 \quad 49$ 4C 45 日D 112020 1A

 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}08 C 1: 46 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{D} & 20 & 44 & 49 & 53 & 40\end{array}$ の8C9：4B ØD $11 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 57 \mathrm{FF}$
 の8D9： $2043 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 52 & 52 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 33\end{array}$ の8E1： $20 \quad 46$


 0901：4D 45 4E 55 日D 11 20 2 2の 37
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}0911: 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 2 \sigma & 46 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 1 \mathrm{D}\end{array}$日919： $0 \mathrm{D} 11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 2 \emptyset & 2 \sigma & 20 & 2 \sigma & 53 & 20 & 44\end{array}$
 0929：49 4C 45 GD 1120 20 20 20 $\quad$ D5 0931：20 $51 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 51 \quad 55 \quad 49$ B8
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}0941: 2 \sigma & 2 D & 20 & 44 & 49 & 53 & 4 B & 2 \sigma & 45\end{array}$ $0949: 44 \quad 49 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 43 \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \mathrm{CA}$
 ஏ959：12 $46 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 45 \quad 20 \quad 42 \quad 59 \quad 2 \mathrm{D}$
 0969：11 8D 33 2C $8 \mathrm{BD} \quad 37$ 2C $\quad \mathrm{AD} \quad \mathrm{DF}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll} \\ 9 & 971: 35 & 11 & 8 D & 38 & 2 C & 8 D & 34 & 2 C & C\end{array}$ 6979：A2 $61 \quad 8 \mathrm{E}$ F1 $1 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 24 \quad 21$ E8 ఏ981：A9 $08 \quad 20$ D2 FF A9 $8 \mathrm{EE} 20 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}$ 9989：D2 FF Ag 3684 g1 A9 8078 6991：85 9D 8D 8A छ2 AØ 17 A9 92 6999：øø 99 Bø 2788 D 8 FA 85 9D 99A1： 62 8D 86 62 8D AC $17 \quad 60$ B6 69A9：AB 6926 D 9 Ø9 AD A9 $09 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ 99B1：8D Øø ø3 AD AA Ø9 8D 01 5B
 69C1：20 D2 FF C8 4C BC 69 20 AC 09C9：FC $20 \quad 20 \quad 0921$ AD AC $17 \quad 27$ 69D1：FØ Ø3 $2 \emptyset$ 4D 1B 4C B3 6A 71 Ø9D9：A9 9Ø 20 D2 FF $2 \emptyset 44$ E5 65 Ø9E1：A9 ØF 8D 20 D 0 8D 21 D 010 Ø9E9：AØ 28 A9 AØ 99 BF 0799 99 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text {＠9F1：} \mathrm{FF} & 63 & 99 & 27 & 64 & 99 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 84 & 93\end{array}$ ＠9F9：88 DG F1 A5 62 DG 05 Ag 1B 0A01：2B 4C $\quad 07$ 日A Ag 日® B9 16 CD

 6A19： $111111111111111111112 D$ 6A21： $11111 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 35\end{array}$ 0A29：11 $1111111111111111113 D$
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ØA } & 39: 46 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 3 A & 20 & 92 & \text { Øの } \\ 18\end{array}$
 6A49：11 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 5 D\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}0 A 51: & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 65\end{array}$ 9A59：11 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 53 & 50 & 45 & 45 & 44 & \text { F7 }\end{array}$


 ØA79：2Ø 92 Øб A9 12 2ø D2 FF 93 ЯA81：A ด ด B9 Bg 27 C 4 g2 Fg 69 gA89： 28 20 D2 FF C8 4C 83 ØA 9C日A91：A2 0186 CC 20 AA $0 A 20$ B4 ØA99：E1 GA C9 5E Fø $1348 \quad 26$ CC ØAA1：AA GA 68 2曰 D2 FF $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 9561$ ØAA9：ØA A4 D3 B1 D1 $4980 \quad 91$ C7 ØABl：D1 6020 F1 ØA C9 $44 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ DA ØAB9：25 C9 $46 \mathrm{Fg} 24 \mathrm{C} 953 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 8 \mathrm{~A}$ ØACl：1A C9 57 FG 25 C 952 FG 35 ØAC9：1E C9 50 FG 17 Cg 51 FG EB ØAD ： $07 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 24 \mathrm{Fg} 18 \mathrm{4C} 72$ 日E 54
 ØAE1：日C 4C E7 ØA 4C 8C 1B 4C C5
 ＠AF1：20 E4 FF Fg FB 60 20 D9 D9
 ØB 91： $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF C8 4C FC 9A 4C 1F
日B11：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 27日B19： $46 \quad 55 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 43 \quad 54 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 5 \mathrm{~A}$
 ØB 29：55 日D 1F $111111 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 日B } 31: 20 & 20 & 46 & 31 & 20 & 2 D & 20 & 56 & 87\end{array}$ ØB 39： $49 \quad 45 \quad 57 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 45 \quad 58 \quad 54 \quad \mathrm{BE}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { GB 41：} 20 & 52 & 45 & 43 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 52 & 44 & \text { GD } & 32\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日B 49：} 11 & 20 & 2 \sigma & 2 \sigma & 2 \sigma & 46 & 32 & 2 \sigma & 94\end{array}$ ØB 51：2D $20 \quad 56$ बB59： $5245 \quad 56$ ØB61： 5245
日B71： $20 \quad 41$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日B 79：} & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 52 & 44 & 20 & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 20 & 46 \\ \mathrm{BC}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { 日B } 81: 49 & 4 C & 45 & \text { GD } & 11 & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 32\end{array}$
日B91： 4 C $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}45 & 54 & 45 & 20 & 52 & 45 & 43 & 16\end{array}$
 ØBAl： $20 \quad 46 \quad 35 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 49 \mathrm{Cl}$曰BA9： 4 E
日BB 9： 36 बBC1： $43 \quad 48 \quad 20 \quad 524543$
 gBD1： 46 ØBD9：49 46
 ØBE9： 20 Ø 46 ØBE 1： 54555 ØBE 9：4D 41 ØCø1：55 9ø Øø 2ø F1 日A C9 88 BD ดC09：F 0 63 4C 72 日E 4C AB 69 ØD ØC11：20 D9 69 A5 Ø2 D 011 Ag 41 ØC19：00 B9 13 日8 F0 07820 D2 39日C 21：FF C8 4C 1A 日C 4C D3 ØC DB
 ØC 31：D2 FF C8 4C 2B बC 4C A8 5B ØС 39 ：ØC 12 1C $13 \begin{array}{llllll}12 & 49 & 4 C & 45 & \text { C5 }\end{array}$ ØC $41: 20 \quad 49$ 4E $20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 45$ 4D 4 F Fg ØC 49：52 $59 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E}$ ØC51：2E $\quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ 50 4 C のC59：53 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}45 & 43 & 48 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 53 & 16\end{array}$

 ØC71：44 $49 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 53 & 43 & 41 & 52 & 44 & 20 & 98\end{array}$ ØС79：43 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 52 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 20 & 24\end{array}$日C81： $46 \quad 49$ 4C 45 20 20 20 20 20 CE

 ØС 99： $45 \quad 20 \quad 43 \quad 55 \quad 52 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E}$ CE ØCA1： $54 \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 49$ 4C 45 gの 20 E ØCA9：F1 GA C9 44 FG 日7 C9 5345 ØCB1：FØ 06 4C A8 ØC $2067 \quad 69$ 9Ø ØCB9：4C AB 99 A9 $78 \quad 85 \quad 83 \quad 85 \quad 94$
 ØCC 9： 4 F A9 BF $85 \quad 05$ A9 $07 \quad 85$ A6 ØCD1： $66 \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 91 \quad 0 A \quad 20$ B4 11 6D ØCD9： 20 BC 日C A $\quad$ ด 0 A5 65 C5 23 ØCE1： 03 A5 Ø6 E5 949011 Bl 3A
 ØCF 1：EA E6 04 E6 4 F 4C DC $0 \mathrm{C} ~ 99$ ØCF 9：4C 1A 日D A 0 Ø 0 A5 65 C5 D 0 ØD01： 03 A5 06 E5 84 9 9611 Bl 5 B ØD09：4E 91 03 E6 4E E6 03 Dø 62 6D11：EA E6 64 E6 4F 4C FC 日C FA ØD19：60 2б D9 99 2才 BC 日C $2 \varnothing 63$ ดD 21：FC बC A ØD 29： 97 28 D2 FF C8 4C 25 GD F7 6D 31：4C 7A 日D 90 1311 1D 1D EE GD 39：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 53 GD 41：12 $564 \begin{array}{llllllll}56 & 52 & 49 & 46 & 59 & 2 日 & \mathrm{FD}\end{array}$ ØD49：53 $43 \begin{array}{llllllllllll}52 & 45 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 46 & 66\end{array}$ GD51：4F 52 4D 41

 ØD69：54 $\quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 28 \quad 59 \quad 78$
 ØD79：ØØ 2Ø F1 ØA C9 4E FØ ØA ED 6D81：C9 59 Fg 63 4C 7A GD 4C D7
 ØD 91： 67 20 D2 FE C8 4C 8D GD 31
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { gDA } 1: 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \sigma & 2 \theta & 2 \sigma & \mathrm{BB}\end{array}$
 gDBl：4D $41 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 2 \sigma & 53 & 43 & 52 & 45 & \text { E } \\ \end{array}$


 ØDD1：49 $54 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \sigma & 98 & 2 \emptyset & 2 \sigma & 51 & 2 \sigma & 77\end{array}$
 GDE1： $9 \| \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \sigma \quad 2 \theta \quad 34$ GDE 9： $2 \sigma \quad 92 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 9 \theta & 12 & 2 \theta & 2 \sigma & 2 \sigma & 2 \sigma & C D\end{array}$ GDF1：2 $2 \theta 2 \sigma \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta$ 日C




日E 21：4C 16 ØE 4 C 14 日C 4 C AB 84 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ØE 29：} & 09 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 14 & 10 & \mathrm{~A} \emptyset & \text { Øø } & \mathrm{B} 9 & 3 \mathrm{E} \\ 17\end{array}$ ØE 31：ØE Fの $67 \quad 20$ D2 FF C8 4C E7
 ＠E 41： $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 2046494 \mathrm{C}$ 6E49：45 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 41$ 4D 45 3A 92 g 0 D 0 बE51：A $\emptyset \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ CF FF 99 Bg 27 AD

日E 69： $20 \quad 37 \quad 13 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ AB $\quad 99 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{BE}$日E71：ØD C9 86 Fg 1E C9 85 Fg 7A ఏE79：11 C9 87 Fg 10 C9 8B Fg 40日E81： $66 ~ 4 C ~ B 3 ~ 日 A ~ 4 C ~ 38 ~ Ø F ~ 4 C ~ 78 ~$ 6E89：C9 16 4C F6 13 4C 1 C 16 161
 ØE99：Fg EA 20 FC 20 A8 8A 38 AD ØEA1：ED 32 2C 98 E9 $\quad$ Ø $\quad 90$ E8 A9 ØEA9：AØ Ø0 B9 D2 ØE FØ 07 2Ø DC ØEB1：D2 FF C8 4 C AB $\quad$ ØE AD 35 3B ØEB 9：2C $\quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 78 \quad 12 \mathrm{AD} \quad 36 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{AB}$ बEC1：79 12 2g D2 12 AE $78 \quad 12$ 9E बEC9：AD $79 \begin{array}{lllllllllllll}79 & 12 & 20 & 69 & 21 & 4 C & F B & C\end{array}$


 ØEE 9： $5244 \quad 20 \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 4649$ 5A




 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日F 19：} 20 & 2 D & 2 \emptyset & 43 & 4 C & 45 & 41 & 52 & 17\end{array}$ ØF 21： $20 \quad 46$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 日F 29：} & 12 & 13 & 11 & 11 & 2 \sigma & 20 & 20 & 20 & 2 A\end{array}$ ØF 31：9D 9D 9D 9D 23 2б Ø0 AØ 4D
 0F 41：FF C8 4C 3A 日F 4C F5 日F 63
 बF51： $55 \quad 53 \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 43 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 41$ AA ØF59： $54 \quad 45 \quad 20 \quad 41 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 45 \quad 57 \quad 27$ बF 61： $20 \quad 46 \quad 49$ 4C 45

 のF79： $20 \quad 46$
 ØF 89： 46

 ØFA1：13 $20.544845 \quad 5245$ ØFA9： $4152 \quad 45$ 20 $43 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 52 & 52 & \text { 日E }\end{array}$ 0FBl： $45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 59 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 8 \mathrm{C}$ ØFB 9： $2 \emptyset \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 43 ~ 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 5244 \quad 53$ F8 ØFCl：20 $\quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 544845 \quad 20 \quad 7 \mathrm{C}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日FC9：} 26 & 11 & 12 & 46 & 49 & 4 C & 45 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 17\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { gFD 1：2E } & 2 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 41 & 44 & 44 & 20 & 52 & 76\end{array}$日FD9： $45 \begin{array}{lllllllll}43 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 52 & 44 & 53 & 20 & 46 & 76\end{array}$ ＠FE1：49 $52 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 53 & 54 & 20 & 2 D & 20 & 50 & 2 F\end{array}$日EE9： $52 \quad 45 \quad 53 \quad 53 \quad 20 \quad 41 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~B} 3$ ดFFl：45 59 20 日の 20 F1 6A 4C 36 ดFF 9：AB 6920 BC 日C 20 FC ØC E6
 1009：8D 31 2C A9 01 8D Fl 1E 9C 1011：4C A9 11 A9 $78 \quad 85 \quad 63$ A9 98 $1019: 28 \quad 85 \quad 04$ A9 BF $85 \quad 05$ A9 91 1021：2B 85 Ø6 Ag 76 A9 90 8D EA 1029：C $\emptyset \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} 99 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 88 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FA}$ CB
 1ø39：Ag gの A5 05 C5 03 A5 06 3A 1041：E5 049013 B1 93 20 5B CD 1949：10 A9 1D 20 D2 FF E6 03 E8 1ø51：D E6 E6 64 4C 39 10 2038 1059：18 11 AE 31 2C D $0 \quad 34$ C9 89 1061：AØ $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 01 \quad 60$ A2 61 8E 31 9B 1Ø69：2C AE 3Ø 2C E8 E $\quad 10 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \mathrm{EF}$ 1071：2C $8 \mathrm{E} \quad 30 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ AD 32 2C $9 \mathrm{D} \quad 40$

1079：Fg 2B $38 \quad 20 \mathrm{Fg} \mathrm{FF} 98 \mathrm{AC} 4 \mathrm{~B}$ 1081：30 2C 99 Dg 2B 8A $99 \mathrm{C} 0 \quad 7 \mathrm{C}$ 1089：2B AE 30 2C FE E＠2B EE 74 1691：32 2C 60 C9 AØ F6 F2 A2 CF 1099： 06 8E 312 C 60 A9 008575
 10A9：FC ØC Aø Ø0 B9 BE $10 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing 39$ 10B1： 6720 D2 FF C8 4C AD 16 9A
 10C1：54 $4 \mathrm{AF} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 59 \quad 31$ 10C9：20 $4649454 C 44 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 28 & 43\end{array}$ 10D1：2D $20 \quad 31 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 35 & 20 & 4 D & 41 & 58 & 1 B\end{array}$ 10D9：49 4D 55 4D 26 2g 26 2g 53 1のE1：2の $2 \varnothing 2 \sigma 2 \varnothing 2 \sigma 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \sigma \quad 62$ 10E9：92 $06131 \mathrm{C} 124 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \mathrm{FF}$ 10F1：46 $49454 \mathrm{C} 44 \quad 53 \quad 28 \quad 43$ E7 10F9：52 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}19 & 54 & 45 & 44 & 20 & 49 & \text { C6 }\end{array}$ 1101：4E $20 \quad 5343 \quad 5245454 \mathrm{E} 71$ 1109：20 46 4F 52 4D $41 \quad 542614$ 1111：20 $2020202092 \quad 60$ AD 4A 1119：30 2C FG 0568684 C 2D 77 1121： 0 E A9 $908502 \quad 20$ D9 69 5A 1129：20 BC 日C 20 FC 日C A日 2D 94 1131：4C AD $1090 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} 90606058$ 1139：06 A2 018 E 39 11 A2 6060 1141：8E 3811 AC 3911 BEC Cl 1149：2B $\operatorname{B9} 9$ D 6 2B A8 $18 \quad 26$ Fg 13 1151：FF $6020 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 11 \mathrm{AC} 391142$ 1159：BE E 6 2B $20 \quad 24$ EA A9 01 9B 1161：8D 86 g2 A4 D3 91 F3 C8 8 C 1169：CA FO 03 4C 661120 3F 49 1171：11 $6020 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 11 \mathrm{AC} 3911 \mathrm{EA}$ 1179：BE E6 2B $26 \quad 24$ EA A4 D3 84 1181：A9 $008086 \quad 82 \quad 91$ F3 C8 99 1189：CA Fg 034 C 861160 AE 5 A 1191：38 11 FG 5F 29 B4 11 A9 C7 1199：9D 28 D2 FF A9 A6 A4 D3 D9 11A1：91 D1 CE 3811 4C A9 11 7C 11A9：A2 0186 CC A2 1286 C7 2D 11B1：4C BD 11 A4 D3 Bl D1 4928 11B9：80 91 D1 6020 B4 1120 D6 11C1：F1 gA 4 C D1 $114820 \quad$ B4 A 4 11C9：11 6826 D2 FF 4C 411285 11D1：C9 11 Fg 28 C 914 Fg B7 F5 11D9：C9 $91 \mathrm{Fg} 37 \mathrm{C9} 9 \mathrm{DE} 44 \mathrm{Cl}$ 11E1：C9 6D Fg 18 C9 5E Bø 1106 11E9：C9 1D Fg 04 C9 28906389 11F1：4C C6 1120 B4 11 4C A9 3C 11F9：11 4C 561220 B4 1120 B9 1201：73 11 AC 3911 CC 302 C 94 1209：F0 2D EE $391120 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 11 & 23\end{array}$ 1211：4C A9 1120 B4 11287387 1219：11 CE $3911 \mathrm{~F} 日 1920 \quad 5331$ 1221：11 4C A9 11 48 2g B4 1164 1229：68 AE 3811 F 0 E8 CE 3846 1231：11 20 D2 FF 4C A9 1120 8B 1239：3A 112056114 C A9 1146 1241：A2 6086 D4 AE 3911 EE 40 1249：38 11 AD 3811 DD Eø 2B F3 1251：18 AD 4C A9 11 AE F1 1E 52 1259：Fg 18 C9 86 Fg OE C9 8879 1261：Fg 9D C9 5E Fg 03 4C F4 81 1269：11 4C A8 13 4C 94 GE 4C 8C 1271：AB 69 4C DA $1 F$ g 90 g 00 DD 1279：00 60 60 00 08 AD 33 2C E6 1281：85 FD AD 342 C 85 FE Aø F 6 1289：00 A9 Aø 91 FD C8 CC 3224 1291：2C D6 F8 60 AD 37 2C 8D 55 1299：76 12 AD 38 2C 8D 77124 F 12A1：A9 01 8D 7812 A9 90 8D D8 12A9：79 $12 \begin{array}{lllllll}18 & 18 & \text { AD } & 76 & 12 & 6 D & 75\end{array}$ 12B1：32 2 C 8D 7612 AD 7712 5B 12B9： $69 \quad 608 \mathrm{D} 77126038 \mathrm{AD}$ EB 12C1：76 12 ED 32 2C $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 7612$ 1D 12C9：AD 7712 E 9 gg 8D 7712 BA 12D1：68 EE $7812 \mathrm{D} 日 63 \mathrm{EE} 79 \mathrm{FB}$ 12D9：12 60 AC $7812 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 6588 \quad 23$ 12E1：8C 781260 AE 7912 EG 23 12E9： 98888 C 7812 CA 8 E 79 F 12F1：12 $60 \quad 20 \quad 95 \quad 12$ A9 $6285 \quad 85$ 12F9：03 A9 608504 AD 7C 1244 1301：85 65 AD 7D $1285 \quad 66$ Aの ØC 1309：00 A5 05 C5 93 A5 66 E5 36


1321：08 $13 \quad 60 \mathrm{AE} 3911 \mathrm{BC} 30 \mathrm{IF}$ 1329：2C Fg 05 E8 8E 391160 AC 1331：A2 68 8E 3911602895 ED 1339：12 28 AC 12 AD 7612 8D 20 1341：37 2C 8D 33 2C AD 7712 日C
 1351：3F 11 A5 D1 1865 D3 85 B 0 1359：4E A9 øø 65 D2 85 4F AE 61 1361：39 11 AD $76 \quad 12 \quad 85$ 3F AD 58 1369：77 128540 BD Eg 2B 85 D1 1371： 63 BD Fg 2B 850460 Ag F6 1379： $60 \quad 98 \quad 48$ Bl $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 48 \quad 98 \quad 18$ C6 1381：65 04 A8 68 91 3F 68 A8 F9 1389：C8 C4 63 30 EC 60 A 608 D2 1391：98 $4818 \quad 65 \quad 64$ A8 Bl 3F D4 1399：AA 68 A8 8A 914 E C8 C4 99 13A1： 63 30 ED 604 C 3C 15 AD 44 13A9：31 2C D8 F8 20 B4 11 2633 13B1：73 11 AD 33 2C 8 DD 761255
 13C1：12 A2 06 8E 39112024 F 4 13C9：13 $\mathrm{Fg} \quad 69 \quad 28 \quad 5013207860$ 13D1：13 4C C7 1318 AD 33 2C C8 13D9：6D 32 2C $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 332 \mathrm{C}$ AD 347 B 13E1：2C 69 日6 8 BD 342 C AD 7877 13E9：12 8D 35 2C AD 7912 8D EA 13F1：36 2C 4C 94 日E 26 D9 99 BE 13F9：A5 $62 \mathrm{Fg} 25 \mathrm{AD} 36 \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{D} \varnothing 53$ 1401：05 AD 35 2C F 0 1B 2010 C 4 1409：14 20 B5 14 4 C E 0142069 1411：95 12 A0 00 B9 2714 F 026 1419： 07 20 D2 FF C8 4C 1514 DC 1421：60 Aの 56 4C 3 A 日F 901373 1429：11 1220202020202046 1431：20 26 2ø $2 \varnothing 564945 \quad 5731$ 1439：28 $5245434 F \begin{array}{lllll}52 & 44 & 53 & 82\end{array}$ 1441：28 49 4E 2846494 C 45 CC 1449：28 $28 \quad 28282828202071$ 1451：28 28069813111112 AB 1459：28 $28 \quad 2020$ 9D 9D 9D 9D DB 1461：23 20 00 90131112204 D 1469：20 2020202020204 D BE 1471：4F $444946 \quad 5920 \quad 5245 \quad 15$ 1479：43 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52445320494 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{Al}$ 1481：20 $46 \quad 49$ 4C 45 60 131119 A 1489：1C $122020202020202 C$ 1491：44 45 4C 45 54 45 20 5457 1499：48 $49 \quad 53 \quad 28 \quad 524543 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 22$ 14A1：52 $4428 \quad 28 \quad 59284 \mathrm{~F} 52 \mathrm{C} 6$ 14A9： $28 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 29 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 28 \quad 28 \quad 28 \quad 2878$ $14 \mathrm{Bl}: 28 \quad 289800 \mathrm{Ag} 2 \mathrm{E} 201517$ 14B9：14 AE $78 \quad 12 \mathrm{AD} 791228 \mathrm{FF}$ 14Cl：ब9 2120 BC 日C 20 FC 日C 6D 14C9：A2 $668 \mathrm{E} \quad 3911202413$ gD
 14D9：4C CE 1460 4C 5D 152086 14E1：F1 ØA C9 85 Fg 16 C 98914 14E9：Fg 26 C9 8A Fg EE C9 8C 59 14F1：Fの $33 \mathrm{C} 988 \mathrm{Fg} 03 \mathrm{4C}$ E 6 E 14F9：14 4C AB 9920 D2 1220 D5 1501：AC $12 \begin{array}{lllllll}12 & 67 & 17 & 98 & 93 & 4 C & C 7\end{array}$ 1509：0E 15 4C F6 13 4C 9A 14 6A 1511：AD 7912 D 897 AD 7812 Bl 1519：C9 01 F6 6628 DB 1228 9B $1521: \mathrm{BF} 124 \mathrm{C}$ gA $14 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset \quad 3 \mathrm{E} 2699$ 1529：15 14 28 3A 1120561151 1531：A9 01 8D 31 2C 8D Fl 1E CE 1539：4C A9 1120 B4 112073 B5 1541：11 A2 $008 \mathrm{E} \quad 39112024 \mathrm{F7}$ 1549：13 F6 09 20 50 13 2078 E3 1551：13 4C 4715 Ag 日g 2015 AC 1559：14 4C $23 \quad 15$ Ag 60281532 1561：14 28 F1 GA C9 59 FO 0315 1569：4C D3 1526 DF 15 26 F9 EG 1571：15 $28 \quad$ D2 $12 \quad 28 \quad 6717 \quad 9885$ 1579：26 AD $76 \quad 128563$ AD 77 1D 1581：12 $85 \quad 6426$ AC 12 AD 7618 1589：12 8505 AD 77128506 AE
 1599：32 2C D6 F6 4C 72 15 AD 75 15A1：76 12 8D 33 2C AD 771289
 15B1：12 AD 7812 8D 35 2C AD C7 15B9：79 12 8D 36 2C $20 \quad 66163 \mathrm{E}$ 15C1：AD $36 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ D $\varnothing \quad 85 \mathrm{AD} \quad 35 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 58$

15C9：Fg 日E 28 EC $15 \quad 28071711$ 15D1： $90692013144 \mathrm{C} \quad 2315$ E8 15D9：4C AB 99 4C F6 13 AD 78 D2 15E1：12 8D 7A 12 AD 7912 8D ED 15E9：7B 1260 AD 7A 128 D 78 EC 15F1：12 AD 7B 12 8D $791260 \mathrm{F7}$ 15F9：AD 7612 8D 3611 AD $777 C$ 1601：12 8D 371160 AD 3611 C8 1609：8D 7612 AD 37118 D 7747 1611：12 60 4C AB 991816 AE 26 1619：64 1E 9A A5 62 FD F3 Ag 99 1621：06 B9 $3116 \mathrm{Fg} 9720 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{F9}$ 1629：FF C8 4C $22164 C 6916$ FD 1631： $931 \mathrm{~F} 45 \mathrm{4E} 5445 \quad 52 \quad 28 \mathrm{~F} 8$ 1639：52 45434 F 5244264 E 6 F 1641：55 4D $4245 \quad 52$ 3A 90 g0 A 4 1649：93 1F 45 4E $5445 \quad 522011$ 1651：53 $4541 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 43 & 48 & 28 & 53 & 94\end{array}$ 1659：54 52494 E 473 A 9012 A8 1661：00 Aø 3684 Ø1 4C AB 09 5E 1669：A0 06 20 CF FF 99 d0 624 F 1671：C8 C9 GD D $\varnothing$ F5 88 Fg E9 C C 1679：A9 0685 7A A9 6285 7B AE 1681：Ag 378481 AD 1616 8D EB 1689：08 63 AD 1716 8D 618389 1691：BA 8E 641 E 28 gE AD A5 A9 1699： $9 D$ D 0 C6 2g AA B1 8C 7C gD 16A1：12 8D 7D 12 A 93684 01 F2 16A9：18 6D 7C 12 Fg B3 AD 35 D4 16B1：2C CD 7C 12 AD 36 2C ED A 4 16B9：7D 1290 A5 20 F3 1220 AA 16C1：D9 994 C D3 154 C AB 69 1E 16C9：A5 62 F6 F9 A6 18 B9 3111 16D1：16 F6 6720 D2 FF C8 4C 9C 16D9：CF 16 Ag 0620 CF FF 4818 16E1：B9 14 $0499 \quad 60 \quad 6268$ C8 AB 16E9：C9 9D D6 Fg 88 Fg 99 8C 9E 16F1：A6 172095124 C 4017 ED 16F9：4C AB 69 AD 761285 FD 38 1791：AD 771285 FE 68 AD 3588 1799：2C CD 7812 AD 36 2C ED 7D 1711：79 12 60 A2 FF Ag FE 8C C3 1719：A5 17 AC A5 17 C8 8C A5 6A 1721：17 E8 EC A6 17 FO 2C C8 BA 1729：CC 32 2C FG 日C BD 60 6238 1731：D1 ED FG ED A2 FF 4C 1B 8D 1739：17 26 AC 1226 D2 122042 1741：FC $16 \begin{array}{lllllll}16 & 20 & 17 & 98 & 03 & 4 C & 35\end{array}$ 1749：14 17 4C AB 992813148 E 1751：4C 231528 D9 8920 B5 FB 1759：14 A 60 B9 7617 Fg 974 E 1761：20 D2 FE C8 4C 5C $1728 \quad 83$ 1769：F1 ØA C9 43 Fの CB C9 4510 1771：Fg DB 4C 681781121315 1779：11 $2045 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2045 \quad 58 \mathrm{AF}$ 1781：49 $5420 \quad 534541 \quad 52 \quad 43$ B9 1789：48 20 20 1F 2043201025 1791：20 $434 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 54494 \mathrm{E} 55 \quad 29$ 1799：45 28153454152434853 17A1：20 9290000060006096 17A9： 00000000 A5 92 FO 20 日F 17B1：A9 08 8D A7 17 8D A8 1738 17B9：8D A9 17 8D AA 17 8D AB 4D 17C1：17 28 D9 69 AD 36 2C D 0 BE 17C9：0A A9 01 CD 35 2C 9803 E2 17D1：4C C4 19 Ag 60 B9 E5 17 4E 17D9：Fg 9720 D2 FF C8 4C D6 66 17E1：17 4C DE 18 IF 131255 CA 17E9：53 $45 \quad 2043 \quad 55 \quad 52534 \mathrm{~F} 35$ 17F1：52 $26 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 44 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 57 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 54 \\ 57\end{array}$ 17F9： $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 28 \quad 53454 \mathrm{C} 4543 \quad 54$ E8 1801：20 53 4F 5254204649 1E 1809：45 4C $44 \begin{array}{lllllll}28 & 53 & 29 & 20 & 50 & \text { C9 }\end{array}$ 1811：52 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 53 & 26 & 54 & 48 & 45 & 83\end{array}$ 1819：20 55 50 2D $41 \quad 52$ 52 4 F D2 1821：57 $2064 B \quad 45 \quad 5928 \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 96$ 1829：28 45 4E 5445 | 52 | 20 | 43 | $C$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 1831：48 4F $494345 \quad 26 \quad 26$ 3C DD 1839：52 $45 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 55 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 3 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 2 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ 1841：54 4F $2645 \quad 5849542078$ 1849：4F $5220 \quad 42 \quad 592 \mathrm{D} \quad 50 \quad 41 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 1851：53 $53220534543454 E \quad 5 D$ 1859：44 264649454 C 44 IE 13 1861：13 1111111111111111192 1869：11 $11111111111 \quad 111199$

1871：11 $11 \quad 1111 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11$ A1 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1879: 11 & 12 & 53 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 43 & 54 & \mathrm{C} 7\end{array}$ 1881：20 $50 \quad 5249$ 4D $41 \quad 52 \quad 59$ 1889： $20 \quad 53 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 49$ A6 $\begin{array}{llllllll}1891: 45 & 4 C & 44 & 90 & 90 & 81 & 13 & 11\end{array} 46$ 1899：11 $1111111111111110 c 9$ 18A1： $11111111111111 \begin{array}{llllll}11 & 11 & \mathrm{Dl}\end{array}$ 18A9：11 $111111 \quad 11111112$ DA 18B1：53 45 4C $4543 \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 53$ B9 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}18 \mathrm{~B} 9: 45 & 43 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{E} & 44 & 20 & 53 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{C} 4\end{array}$ 18C1： 525420464945 4C 44 D4 18C9： 20 90 $90 \quad 93$ 1F 1111120 E6 18D1： $20 \quad 534 \mathrm{E} \quad 5254494 \mathrm{E} \quad 47 \mathrm{Al}$ 18D9：2E $2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 90 \quad 00 \quad 20 \quad 95 \quad 12 \quad 39$ 18E1：20 C3 $14 \begin{array}{lllllll}18 & 2 \theta & 3 A & 11 & 2 \sigma & 56 & 44\end{array}$ 18E9：11 20 Fl GA C9 11 Fg 日B 99 18F1：C9 5E Fg 1B C9 ØD Fg 3C 日F 18F9：4C EA 18207311 AC 3982 1981：11 CC 36 2C Fg DD EE 39 CD $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1909: 11 & 20 & 53 & 11 & 4 C & E A & 18 & A E & 34\end{array}$ 1911：AA 17 AD 3911 9D A7 17 0D 1919：E8 Eの 02 Fg 14 8E AA 178 E 1921：A 06 B9 $9618 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 67 \quad 20 \mathrm{~F} 6$ 1929：D2 FF C8 4C 2319 4C EA A3 1931：18 4C 4019 AE A7 17 FO 4 F 1939： 03 4C 4019 4C AB $69 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset 5 \mathrm{D}$ 1941：36 B9 9618 Fg 9720 D 208

 1959：AC A7 17 BE Fg 2B 8E AA 96 1961：17 BE Eg 2B AC AA 17 Bl 8D 1969：FD D1 4E F 65 9 1 A 1A 4C D2 1971：9F 19 C8 CA $\mathrm{FG} \quad 63$ 4C 6814 1979：19 AC A8 17 Fg 29 AE A9 F8 $1981: 17$ D 0 1B 8C A9 17 4C 5C 3E 1989：19 A 008 C AB 17 Bl FD 54 1991：48 Bl 4E 91 FD 68 91 4E 3A
 19A1：8D A9 17 AD $7612 \quad 854 \mathrm{E} \quad 18$
 19B1：20 AC 12 20 0717 90 06 1F 19B9：2g FC 16 4C 5919 AD AB $F 8$ $19 \mathrm{C} 1: 17 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 934 \mathrm{C} A B \quad 994 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{E} 49$ 19C9：19 A 0 Ø B9 27 1A $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad \emptyset 7$ D6 19D1：20 D2 FF C8 4C CC 1960 7D 19D9：A9 98 A2 08 Ag 01 20 BA BB 19E1：FF 60 A O Og 20 CF FF 99 1A
 19F1：Fの 0998 A2 g 9 A 02 20 C2 19F9：BD FF $60 \quad 68 \quad 684 \mathrm{C} A B \quad 9972$
 1A09：A9 4 E AE 33 2C AC 34 2C 57 1A11：20 D8 FF 60 A9 60 A2 78 9C 1A19：Aの 2B 20 D5 FF BØ 06 8E 27 1A21：33 2 C 8C 34 2C $60 \quad 93 \quad 53 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}1 A 29: 41 & 56 & 45 & 3 A & 60 & 93 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 4 \mathrm{~F}\end{array} 16$ 1A31： $41 \quad 44$ 3A 日g 20 CA 1920 DC 1A39：E3 1920 D9 1920 O1 1A AC
 1A49：4C AB 09 A5 $\mathrm{B} 7 \quad 85 \quad 62$ A＠ 82 1A51：$\emptyset 6$ B1 BB $99 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 27$ C8 C4 7B 1A59： $02 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 03$ 4C 52 1A 60 4C F7 1A61：29 日C A4 02 D 0 F9 2067 F7 1A69： 09 A $0 \quad 0720$ CC 1920 E3 1C 1A71：19 2g D9 19 2g 15 1A Bg 41 1A79： $93 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ 1A 2086 1B 4 C F 1A81：AB 99 A $\emptyset$ Øø B9 1F 1B $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 53$ 1A89：07 20 D2 FF C8 4C 85 1A 40
 1A99：FE A9 61 AE A8 1A AC A9 E3 1AA1：1A 20 BD FF 4C AB 1A AA 92
 1AB1：C6 FF 4C D9 1A 20 CF FF 61
 1AC1： $68 \quad 68 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ C8 $1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 68 \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad A D$ 1AC9：CC FF A9 $01 \quad 20$ C3 FF 20 D9 1AD1：E4 FF 20 F1＠A 4C AB 09 7D 1AD9： 20 B6 1A 20 B6 1A 20 B6 26 1AE1：1A $2 \emptyset$ B6 1A $\mathrm{F} \emptyset E 1-20$ CC BE 1AE9：FF 20 E4 FF C9 20 D 0336 1AF1：2 20 F1 gA A2 g1 $2 \emptyset$ C6 FF 34 1AF 9： 20 B6 1A 48 20 B6 1A A8 6C 1B61：68 AA $9820 \quad 09$ 21 A9 20 6B 1B99： 20 D2 FF 20 B 6 1A $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 06$ 日C 1B11：20 D2 FF 4C 日C 1B A9 gD FD

1B19：20 D2 FF 4C DF 1A 9344 AB 1B21：49 53 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 B 29: 43 & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 52 & 59 & \text { 日D } & 50 & 52 & 17\end{array}$ 1B31：45 $53 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & 20 & 53 & 50 & 41 & 43 & \text { EC }\end{array}$
 1B41：53 45 20 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52$ 20 $45 \quad 5861$ 1B49：49 54 ØD 06 A9 13 26 D2 87 1B51：FE A9 gF A2 88 A $\emptyset$ 日F 20 FE 1B59：BA EF A9 00 20 BD FF 20 3A 1B61：C 0 FF A2 日F 20 C 6 FE 4C A5 1B69：75 1B 20 CF FF C9 日D Fg 54 1B71：06 20 D2 FF 4C 6B 1B $20 \quad 73$
 1B81： 00 8D AC 17 60 A9 61 8D 5B 1B89：AC $17 \quad 60 \quad 20$ D9 99 A5 92 2A 1B91：F 103 4C D5 1C 4C 38 0F 79 1B99：13 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}12 & 9 & 12 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 2 \theta & 34\end{array}$
 1BA9：20 $2065052 \quad 494 \mathrm{E} \quad 5445$ 1BB1： 52 20 $204 \mathrm{D} \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 55 \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 1BB9：20 $20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \mathrm{EF}$ 1BC1：20 $2 \theta 20 \quad 2 \theta \quad \emptyset D \quad 11111 F \quad 04$
 1BDI：45 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 5249$ 4E 75 1BD9：54 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 20 & 43 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 4 \mathrm{D} & 4 \mathrm{D} & 17\end{array}$ 1BE1： $41 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 53$ GD 11202017 1BE9： $20 \quad 45 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 454 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F}$ 1BF1：45 52 2F $4544 \begin{array}{llllll}49 & 54 & 20 & \text { A } 9\end{array}$ 1BE9： $48454144 \quad 49$ 4E $47 \quad 20 \quad 44$ 1C81：49 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 46 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad$ gD 112017 1C $09: 20 \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 5242$ 1C11：49 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 43 ~ 4 \mathrm{~F} ~ 8 B$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 C 19: 52 & 44 & 53 & g D & 11 & 20 & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 3 \theta\end{array}$ 1C21：4C 20 2D 20 4C 414245 60 1C29：4C $20 \quad 50 \quad 52494 \mathrm{E} \quad 5445$ 1C 31： 52 ดD $112020 \quad 20 \quad 58 \quad 204 \mathrm{C}$ 1C39：2D $20 \quad 45 \quad 584954$ 日D 日0 F3 1C41：13 $9012 \begin{array}{lllllll}11 & 2 \theta & 20 & 2 \theta & 20 & 5 C\end{array}$ 1C49：20 20 2日 $20 \quad 20454 \mathrm{E} \quad 54$ A6 1C51：45 52 20 20434 F 4 C 554 D 9C 1C59： $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 48 \quad 45 \quad 41 \quad 44 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A}$ $1 \mathrm{C} 61: 47 \quad 53 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20$ F9
 1C71：12 20202020202020 A2
 1C81： $20 \quad 43$ 4F 4 C 55 4D $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20$ E5 1C89：4E 55 4D 42 45 $52 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 2 g & 46\end{array}$ 1C91：20 20 O $2020 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20$ C 9 1C99：20 9C $3 C 5245 \quad 54 \quad 55 \quad 52 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$
 1CA9： $54 \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 49 \quad 454 \mathrm{C} 44 \quad 2075$ 1CB1： $81 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 30 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D}$ D5 1CB9：2の 41 1CCl：54 41429290 日D 90 B9 58 1CC 9： 99 1B $\mathrm{F} G \quad 97 \quad 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF}$ C8 39 1CD1：4C C8 1C $60 \quad 20$ D9 09 A 067 1CD9： 0020 C8 1C A2 g1 8E F1 1D 1CE1：1E 20 Fl 日A C9 53 F O $13 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset$ 1CE9：C9 45 Fg 12 C 950 Fg 11 IA 1CF1：C9 $58 \mathrm{Fg} 13 \mathrm{C9} 4 \mathrm{C}$ F $\quad$ ØC E1 1CF9：4C E2 1C 4C 9B 1D 4C F3 37 1D01：1E 4C EE 1 IF 4C $21 \quad 22$ 4C A4 1D09：AB $69 \quad 90 \quad 43$ 4F 4 D 4D $41 \quad 2 \mathrm{D}$ 1D11： $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 44 \quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad$ gg $93 \quad 90 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 82$ 1D19：54 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 20 & 50 & 52 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{C} 7\end{array}$ 1D 21： $54 \quad 45 \quad 52$ 20 $0434 \mathrm{~F} \quad 44$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 D 29: 53 & 20 & 41 & 53 & 20 & 44 & 45 & 43 & 52\end{array}$ 1D 31：49 $4 \mathrm{AD} \quad 41 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 55$ 4D 82 ID39：42 $45 \quad 52 \quad 53$ gD $115052 \quad 85$ 1D41：45 $53 \begin{array}{lllllllll}53 & 20 & 52 & 45 & 54 & 55 & 0 & 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 D 49: 52 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 57 & 49 & 54 & 48 & 2 \theta & 96\end{array}$ 1D 51： $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 5259 \mathrm{Ag}$ 1D59： 20 54 $4 \mathrm{4F} \quad 20 \quad 45 \quad 58495417$
 1D69：4E $4420 \quad 544845 \quad 20 \quad 5310$ 1D71： 54 1D79：20 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}54 & 48 & 45 & 20 & 50 & 52 & 49 & 66\end{array}$ 1D81： $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 52$ ดD ØD 00 B9 1 C
 1D91：4C 88 1D 60 Ag g 2088 8B 1D99：1D 60 Ag 日A 20 88 1D A2 2 F 1DA1： $0 \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{E}$ E5 1D 2010 1E $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ 1DA9：15 AE E5 1D E $\emptyset$ GD $\mathrm{E} \emptyset$ 日B D 1DB1：E8 8E E5 1D 98 9D E5 1D B6 1DB9：4C A5 1D 4C 9B 1D AE E5 80

1DC1：1D E8 A9 6D 9D E5 1D E8 72 1DC9：A9 gø 9D E5 1D 2ø F5 1D 5D 1DD1：A＠ 61 B9 E5 1D F6 6720 gD 1DD9：D2 FF C8 4C D3 1D $2 \varnothing$ GA B8 1DE1：1E 4C D5 1C 61 GD $0 D 6011$ 1DE9： 6 D Ø0 FF 6020 E7 FF 60 B1 1DF1： 3 B 1E A9 gD A9 gø 2ø BD A2 1DF9：FF A9 94 A8 AA 20 BA FF F4 1E61：20 C 6 FF A2 8420 C9 FF DB 1E09：60 20 E7 FF $60 \quad 58$ 1E A9 C4 1E11： 6 D 20 D2 FF 2095 1D Ag 68 1E19：0才 20 CF FF 99 gठ 62 C8 Fg 1E21：C9 GD D6 F5 88 Fg 2A A9 65 1E29：00 85 7A А9 0285 7B Aの 6E 1E31：37 84 gl AD GE 1E 8D gø 29 1E39：03 AD 日E 1E 8D 61 ब3 BA 57 1E41：8E $641 E 2 \emptyset \quad 9 E$ AD A5 GD A7 1E49：D 1 GD 20 AA Bl 18 4C 53 B9 1E51：1E 38 A2 $3686 \quad 01 \quad 60 \mathrm{AE}$ gA 1E59：64 1E 9A A9 91 20 D2 FF EF 1E61：4C 10 1E 60 AE 30 2C 8 E A8 1E69：A6 17 Ag 06 8C A5 17 BD B9 1871：60 2C CD A5 17 Fg 日F CA 32 1E79：Fg 63 4C 76 IE 88 Fg 16 8A 1E81：$A E \quad 30 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 6 \mathrm{D}$ IE 8 AA AE 13 1E89：A6 17 9D 10 2C AA CE A6 E3 1E91：17 FG 03 4C 78 IE A2 61 3D 1E99：8E 39 11 8E FØl IE AE 39 GD 1EA1：11 BD 10 2C A8 B9 00 2C F2 1EA9：Fg 21 8D EF 1E 38 ED FGF5 1EBl：1E 90389926 2C B9 Eg C7 1EB9：2B 186 D EE 1E 8D Fg 1E 65 1EC1：EE $3911 \mathrm{AE} 30 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ EC 3916 1EC9：11 Bg D3 AE 30 2C BC 10 DB 1ED1：2C B9 00 2C D 06 CA Fø 7A 1ED9： 6 A 4C CF 1E 1879 Eø 2B 9D 1EE1：4C E6 1E A9 00 8D 00 2C BE 1EE9： $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 214 \mathrm{C}$ 2B $1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 00 \quad 00 \mathrm{D}$ 1EF1：00 0020 D9 99 A 0 A8 20 0C 1EF9：C8 1C A9 06 8D Fl 1E AD F4 1F01：34 11 8D 7612 AD 351179 1F09：8D $7712 \quad 20$ C3 $14 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 28 & 3 A & 19\end{array}$ 1F11：11 $28 \quad 56114$ C A9 11 A2 89 1F19：ø0 8E 3911202413 Fg DB 1F21：89 $28 \quad 5013 \quad 2078 \quad 134 \mathrm{C}$ 7C 1F29：1D 1F 26 D9 0928 BC ØC AD 1F31：20 FC 日C A 00 B9 6F 1C 2C 1F39：Fg 8720 D2 FF C8 4C 36 D4 1F41：1F A2 00 8E 3911202413 1F49：13 FG 0620 AB IF 4 C 47 C 9 1F51：1F A2 00 8E 39 11 202423 1F59：13 26531120 Fl gA C9 4B 1F61： 6 D FG 13 C9 5 E Fg 40 C9 62 1F69：30 Fg 16 C9 2B F6 2ø C9 82 1F71：2D FG 28 4C 5D 1F 207367 1F79：11 282413 Fg D8 4C 5A DB 1F81：1F AE 3911 A9 68 9D 68 BB 1F89： $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 20$ AB $1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{D}$ 1F AE 12 1F91：39 11 FE 00 2C 20 AB 1F E8 1F99：4C 5D 1F AE 39 11 DE 96 EF 1FAl： $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 20$ AB 1F 4 C 5D 1F 4 C C7 1FA9： 65 1E 20 3F 11 AE 3911 E 0 1FBl：BD Eg 2 2B 8 DD A5 17 A9 $12 \begin{array}{lllll} & 17\end{array}$ 1FB9：28 D2 FF Aø 06 A9 A6 20 CE 1FC1：D2 FF C8 CC A5 17 D8 F7 72 1FC9：20 3F 11 A 000 AE 391152 1FD1：BD 00 2C AA $98 \quad 20692197$ 1FD9： 68 C9 88 Fg gD C9 5 EFg 18 1FE1： 03 4C F4 11208 B4 11 4C A6 1FE9：18 1F 4C D5 1C AD 60 2C A6
 1FF9：A2 60 8E 391120241353 2001：Fg 35 AE 3911 BD 10 CC 3 C 2009：AA BD ø日 2C Fø EF BD 20 B3 2011：2C A8 F0 99 A9 20 20 D2 21 2019：FF 88 4C $13 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 6313 \quad 91$ 2ø21：A4 64 B1 3F C9 A 8 Bø 0213 2029：09 40 29 7F 20 D2 FF C8 30 2031：C6 03 D 6 EE 4C FE 1F A9 E4 2039：0D 20 D2 FF 68 AØ 01 A9 93 2ø41：2D $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF C8 CC बठ 2C $2 \theta$ 2049：Dø F5 A9 øD 20 D2 FF 6022 2051：A9 ØD 20 D2 FF A6 00 B9 17 2659：96 26 FG 67 2g D2 FF C8 98

2061：4C $58 \quad 26$ AE 9520 A9 904 D 2069：20 6921 8C 9420 A9 0C 6D 2071：20 D2 FF EE 9520602073 2079：3E 26 26 F9 15 AD 3411 5D 2681：8D 7612 AD 35118 D 77 C 3 2ø89：12 26 F9 1F 26 3E 202066 2ø91：ø6 16 60 60 ø日 205041 C 8 2699：47 45 26 日б A6 2D B9 7A 7A 2gAl： 21 F 08720 D 2 FF C8 4 C 96 20A9：9F 2020 F5 1D 20 BE 21 2D 2øB1：20 78 2ø A2 018 EE 9528 DB 20B9：A2 36 8E 9420269512 B2 2øC1：20 El FF Fg $3626 \mathrm{F9}$ IF AE 2øC9：CE 94 $20 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ GE $2 \varnothing$ AC $12 \emptyset 6$ 2のD1：26 D2 1220671796 1A EA 2øD9：4C Cl $20 \quad 20 \quad 512020 \mathrm{BEC}$
 2øE9：D2 $1226071796064 C$ DF
 20F9：4C D5 1C 38 A9 FF ED 3339 2101：2C AA A9 CF ED 342 C 602 F 21ø9：A $03784 \quad \emptyset 1 \quad 2 \varnothing C D B D A \emptyset 5 E$ 2111：36 84 $61 \quad 60$ A $960 \mathrm{B9} \mathrm{D} 日 \mathrm{FE}$ 2119：27 F6 67 20 D2 FF C8 4C 82 2121：17 $21 \quad 60$ Ag 56 A9 6099 1ø 2129：CF 2788 Dg FA 6020 D9 AE 2131： 69 A 606 B9 7A $21 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 97 \mathrm{FC}$ 2139：28 D2 FF C8 4C $3421 \quad 28 \quad 62$ 2141：71 $212815 \begin{array}{llllll}15 & 21 & 20 & 71 & 21 & 67\end{array}$ 2149：Aの øø 2の CF FF 99 Dø 27 øC 2151：C8 C9 ØD D 6 F5 88 8C 39 3D 2159：2C Fg 12 A9 6899 D 627 F9 2161：38 AD 06 2C ED 39 2C 90 2B 2169：C5 4A 8D 3A 2C 4C D5 1C D $\emptyset$
 2179： 6013111220202020 D5 2181：20 20 20 20620454 E 54 E 8 2189：45 52 26 26 52 45 5ø $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52$ 88 2191：54 2648454144494 E 5 F 2199：47 20 20 20 20 20 20 206 F 21A1： 26 2の 2626 gD 6093 11 A2 21A9：11 5052494 E 54494 E 日C 21B1：47 $26 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 45 & 43 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 52 & 44 & 7 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 21B9：53 $2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ g日 AC 3 A 2 C 2 D 21C1：A9 2020 D2 FF 88 D 0 F8 CE 21C9：20 15 21 A9 gD 20 D2 FF AE 21D1：A9 0 D 20 D 2 FF 60 A 0 00 20 21D9：B9 $08 \quad 22 \mathrm{FG} \quad 67$ 20 D2 FF AA 21E1：C8 4C D9 2126 F1 gA C9 8F 21E9：59 Fg 63 4C AB 99 A9 8B 9A 21F1：8D 0063 A9 E3 8D 01 03 5 0 21F9：A $03784 \quad 014 \mathrm{C} \quad 66 \mathrm{FE} 9388$ 22ø1：9C $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}51 & 55 & 49 & 54 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 2 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{BD}\end{array}$ 2209：2E $41 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 45 & 26 & 59 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 55 & \mathrm{AD}\end{array}$ 2211：28 $5355 \quad 5245$ 3F $20 \quad 2899$ 2219：59 2F $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 29$ g® 4C F6 $28 \quad 71$ 2221：AD 06 2C D 063 C F3 1E 1E
 2231：D2 FF C8 4C $2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 22 \quad 20$ F5 D4 2239：1D $2695 \quad 1226$ El FF Fg 61 2241：DC A2 66 8E B1 222058 F4 2249：22 26 AC 12 2ø D2 12 2ø ED 2251：07 17 96 C9 4C 3D 22 A2 CB
 2261：2D AC 3911 BE 10 2C BD EB 2269：06 2C Fの Fg CE B1 222087 2271：63 13 A4 64 B1 3F C9 Aø BF 2279：B6 02 69 40 29 7F 20 D2 16 2281：FF C8 C6 63 D 9 EE A9 GD A3 2289：20 D2 FF 4C 5D 22 AE B1 D9 2291：22 30 ØB F0 99 A9 6D 20 8C 2299：D2 FF CA 4C $94 \quad 22 \quad 60 \quad 93$ E6 22A1：50 $52 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 47 & 5 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ 22A9： $20 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 41 \quad 42 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$


## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Power BASIC：Power POKE

Article on page 61.

## Program 1：Power POKE－64 Version

HE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
RH 26 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1988 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
CA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
XX 40 FORI $=679 \mathrm{TO} 728$ ：READA：POKE I， $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
JR 50 IFX＜＞5022THENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}DATA STATEMENT ERR OR．＂：STOP
CF 60 SYS679
MB $7 \varnothing$ DATA $169,178,141,8,3,169$ ，2，141，9，3
HQ 80 ．DATA $96,32,115,0,261,151$ ，240，6，32，121
MM 90 DATA $0,76,231,167,32,115$ 0，32，36，184
KR 100 DATA $32,121,0,240,242,2$ 30，20，208，2，236
CX 110 DATA $21,32,241,183,32,3$ 9，184，76，197，2

## Program 2：Power POKE－128 Version

HE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ all RIGHTS RESERVED
AH $2 \emptyset$ BANK15：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛3 SPACES \} COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPUTE！PUB．，INC．＂
CA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
XP 40 FORI $=2816$ TO2865：READA：PO KEI，$A: X=X+A: N E X T$
FH 50 IFX＜＞4688THENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}DATA STATEMENT ERR OR．＂：STOP
MX 60 SYS2816
KR 76 DATA $169,11,141,8,3,169$ ， 11，141，9，3
BQ 80 DATA $96,32,128,3,201,151$ ，240，6，32，134
EJ 9Ø DATA $3,76,243,74,32,128$ ， 3，32，229，128
RH 100 DATA $32,134,3,240,242,2$ $30,22,208,2,236$
KR 110 DATA $23,32,9,136,32,232$ ，128，76，30，11

## Program 3：Power POKE－Plus／4 And 16

HE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
RH $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1988 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
CA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
SK 40 FORI $=819$ TO $668:$ READA：POKE I，$A: X=X+A: N E X T$
RP 50 IEX＜＞4627THENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}DATA STATEMENT ERR OR．＂：STOP
ED 60 SYS 819

RB 78 DATA $169,62,141,8,3,169$ ， 3，141，9，3
DA 80 DATA $96,32,115,4,201,151$ ，246，6，32，121
MJ 9ø DATA $4,76,217,139,32,115$ ，4，32，18，158
RB 100 DATA $32,121,4,240,242,2$ 36，20，208，2，230
FB 110 DATA $21,32,216,157,32,2$ $1,158,76,81,3$

## Mirrors

## See program listing on page 65 before typing in．

 6809：31 00 0800 A9 00 8D 20 3A 0811：D 6 A 6084 FB A2 6486 F2 0819：FC A9 7691 FB C8 D6 FB D9 0821：E6 FC CA D 0 F6 A9 90852 E g829：FB A2 2086 FC Ag 909148 6831：FB C8 D 6 FB E6 FC CA D $\varnothing$ DC 6839：F4 A9 18 8D 18 D 0 AD 117 A 6841：D 69208 D 11 D 6 A9 FF F7 6849：8D 9F D4 A9 80 8D 12 D4 4C 0851：8D 18 D4 A9 60 8D 68 ØE 78 0859：85 FD 85 FE 8D 56 日E A9 D7 0861：FB 8D 55 日E 20 7B 日B A9 6D 0869：FB 85 FD A9 C1 85 FE $2 \varnothing 75$ 6871：7B बB A9 Cl 85 FE 8D 56 EC 6879：øE A9 øø 85 FD $2 \varnothing 7 B$ ØB C5 9881：A9 06 A9 0085 FD 8D 5530 0889：øE 85 FE 207 B 日B 8D 55 5C 6891： $0 \mathrm{E} ~ 85 \mathrm{FE}$ A 01 8C 6D GE 17 0899：A9 FA 8D 55 日E A9 7E 85 DD 68A1：FD AD 6D gE 85 FE BD 5644 98A9： $0 E 207 B$ GB EE 6D GE AD DF 98B1：6D 0E C9 61 Dの E7 A9 6114 08B9：8C 6D ØE A9 7D 8D 55 日E A2 08C1：A9 9085 FD AD 6D gE 85 FB 08C9：FE 8D 56 बE $2 \varnothing 7 B$ 日B EE 5C 98D1：6D ØE AD 6D ØE C9 Cl DØ 94 08D9：E7 C8 A9 01 Aø 06990592
 g8E9：8D 74 日E A9 FF 8D 73 GE 65 68F1：AD 1B D4 29 3F 8D 65 6E 15 68F9：AD 1B D4 29 3F 8D 19 GE 45 9901：AD 1B D4 29 3F 8D 2D GE 76 6909：AD 1B D4 29 3F 8D 41 gE A6 б911：2б 72 ØB 8D 69 GE $2 \varnothing 724 \sigma$ 6919：日B 8D 6A 日E $2 \varnothing 72$ ØB 8D Bø 6921：6B ØE $2 \varnothing \quad 72$ 日B 8D 6C 6 E 日D 6929：26 E4 FF C9 06 F6 63 4C 37 6931：F2 GD A9 61 8D 68 GE AC 1C
 9941：日6 8C 74 日E B9 05 日E 8569 6949：FD B9 19 日E 8D 55 GE B9 64 9951：2D ØE 85 FE B9 41 बE 8D 9A 6959：56 ØE 26 7B 日B AC 74 日E D7 6961：A9 08 8D 68 日E 38 A9 FB 21 6969：F9 65 GE 8D 6F GE 8D 5578 6971：बE 38 A9 FB F9 19 GE 8D 6B 6979：6E＠E 85 FD B9 2D 日E 8D 93 6981：56 ØE B9 41 GE 85 FE 2012 6989：7B GB AC 74 GE B9 65 GE 68 9991：85 FD B9 19 GE 8D 55 GE GE 6999：38 A9 C1 F9 2D GE 8D 7138 69A1： $6 E \quad 85 \mathrm{FE} 38$ A9 Cl F9 4169 99A9：日E 8D 76 ØE 8D 56 ØE 2617 99B1：7B ØB A9 018 D 68 日E AD 61 69B9：6E 日E 85 FD AD 6F 6E 8D EB 99C1：55 日E AD 79 日E 85 FE AD $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ 99C9：II 日E 8D 56 69D1：A9 96 8D 68 ØE AC 73 ØE 99
 99E1： 73 日E B9 65 0E 85 FD B9 F4 09E9：19 GE 8D 55 ØE B9 2D बE D2 69F1： 85 FE B9 41 बE 8D 56 बE 33 69F9： 20 7B $\quad$ ØB AC 73 ØE A9 $\quad 614 \mathrm{~F}$ 0A01：8D 68 0E 38 A9 FB F9 6571

＠A11：A9 FB E9 19 बE 8D 6E बE 5B ØA19：85 FD B9 2D ØE 8D 56 ØE DA日A 21：B9 41 日E 85 FE 20 7B 日B F6 ØA 29：AC 73 ØE B9 65 ØE 85 FD 37 ดA $31:$ B9 19 ดE 8D 55 GE 38 A9 FF ØA39：C1 F9 2D 日E 8D 71 ØE $85 \quad \emptyset 7$ 6A 41：FE 38 A9 C1 F9 41 日E 8D B2
 ØA51：A9 日の 8D 68 बE AD 6E 日E 84 9A59：85 FD AD 6F 日E 8D 55 日E BB बA61：AD 70 बE 85 FE AD 71 日E 22 ØA69：8D 56 ØA71：ØE BD 05 日E 18 6D 69 日E D4 ØA79：C9 $\quad 91 \quad 9 \emptyset \quad 64$ C9 7E 9 9 1D 8B のA81： $20 \quad 72$ ØB $18 \quad 69 \quad$ Ø1 $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 72 \quad$ Ø2 ØA89：ØE AD 69 ØE 30 Ø9 A9 ØØ 17 gA91： 38 ED 72 gE 8D 72 gE AD 6C ØA99： 72 ØE 8D 69 ØE BD 05 ØE 32 ØAA1： 18 6D 69 日E 9D 06 ØE BD 日A ØAA 9： 19 日E 18 6D 6A ØE C9 Ø1 C7 $6 A B 1: 90 \quad 64$ C9 7E 90 1D 2072 DB ØAB 9：ØB $18 \quad 69 \quad 61$ 8D 72 ØE AD 96
 ØAC 9： 72 日E 8D 72 ØE AD 72 ØE 8D ØAD1：8D 6A ØE BD 19 ØE 18 6D 83 GAD9：6A 日E 9D 1A gE BD 2D GE CB ØAE1：18 6D 6B 日E C9 01 90 9423 ØAE9：C9 61 9Ø 1D $20 \quad 72$ ØB 1818 ＠AF1：69 Ø1 8D 72 ØE AD 6B 日E DF 6AF 9： $30 \quad 69$ A9 ØØ 38 ED 72 日E ØA ØB Ø1：8D 72 ØE AD 72 ØE 8D 6B 69 ØB69：बE BD 2D 日E 18 6D 6B 日E 77冋B11：9D 2E $\quad$ ØE $\quad$ BD 41 ØE 18 6D FE ØB19：6C 日E C9 01 90 04 C9 61 BB
 ดB 29：8D 72 日E AD 6C ØE $30 \quad$ Ø9 44日B 31：A9 Øの 38 ED 72 日E 8D 72 5B 0B39：ØE AD 72 日E 8D 6C ØE BD E8 ØB41：41 6E 18 6D 6C ØE 9D 42 6E ØB 49：ØE A9 10 8D 6D बE CE 6D 5A ØB51：日E EC 6D 日E D 18 BD 06 A
 ØB61：19 ØE BD 2E ØE 8D 2D $\quad$ ØE 31 のB69：BD 42 日E 8D 41 日E 4C 29 8D $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\emptyset B 71: & \boxed{9} & \mathrm{AD} & 1 \mathrm{~B} & \mathrm{D} 4 & 29 & 03 & 18 & 69 & 17\end{array}$日B79：01 60 A9 Ø0 8D 64 ØE AD 25 0B81：55 日E 38 E5 FD 8D 57 日E 日E日B89：8D 61 日E A9 90 E9 日g 8D 50 ØB91：62 ØE 10 23 A5 FD 8D 5D 2E ØB99：ØE AD 55 日E $85 \mathrm{FD} A D$ 5D 8A ØBA1：ØE 8D 55 ØE A5 FE 8D 5F 51 ØBA9：ØE AD 56 ØE $85 \mathrm{FE} A D 5 \mathrm{C}$ C ØBB1：ØE 8D 56 ØE 4C $8 \emptyset$ ØB A5 FD ØBB9：FD 1869 2の 85 FD A9 $0 \emptyset$ 7B ØBC1： 69 日の A6 FD A4 FE 20 ดD AF ØBC9：日D A9 E6 8D 42 ØC 8D C9 AD ØBD1： 0 C AD 56 日E 38 E 5 EE 8D E9 ØBD9：58 ØE 8D 63 ดE B $6 \quad 14$ A9 8C日BE1：C6 8D 42 日C 8D C9 日C A9 1D ØBE9：ஏ 188 ED 58 日E 8D 58 ØE B6 ØBF1：8D 63 日E 日E 61 ØE 2E 62 4C ØBF9：日E बE 63 gE 2E 64 gE AD B4 ØC $1: 57$ बE CD 58 日E 90 日3 4C 8C ØC 99：8C 日C A9 Ø1 8D 5A 日E AD 4F ØC11：61 日E 8D 5B 日E 38 ED 6355 ØC19：$\emptyset E \quad 8 D$ 5D GE AD 62 日E 8D C8 ดC21：5C बE ED 64 gE 8D 5E 日E 6Ø ØC 29：AD 5B 日E 38 ED 58 日E 8D AE बC 31：5F बE AD 5C बE E9 Ø日 8D 9D ØC 39：60 ดE AE 58 ØE E8 8E 65 F6 ดC41：$\emptyset E$ E6 FE AD $6 \emptyset$ ØE $30 \quad 2 \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ ØC49：A9 11 8D 59 gE E6 FD AD 73 ØC51：5F 日E 18 6D 5D ØE 8D 5 FF 14 ØC59：日E AD 6Ø ØE 6D 5E 日E 8D 5F gC61：60 日E CE 65 日E D 1 1E 60 AD ØC69：A9 Øロ 8D 59 ØE AD 5F ØE 91 ØC71：18 6D 5B 日E 8D 5F 日E AD $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$日C79：60 日E 6D 5C 日E 8D 60 日E $\quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ ØC81：CE 65 ØE Fの E2 20 6F ดD AE ØC89：4C 42 日C A9 Ø1 8D 59 ØE 73 ดC91：AD 63 日E 8D 5B 日E 38 ED 65 ØC99：61 日E 8D 5D 日E AD 64 ØE 6B ØCA1：8D 5C ØE ED 62 日E 8D 5E FC ØCA9：ØE AD 5B 日E 38 ED 57 ØE B6 ØCB1：8D 5F ØE AD 5C ØE E9 Øø F3
gCB 9：8D 6® 日E AD 57 बE 8D 65 C 6 ØCC1： 0 E E6 FD AD 60 बE $30 \quad 29 \mathrm{~F} 9$日CC 9：E6 FE A9 Ø1 8D 5A 日E AD F9 ØCD1：5F $\quad$ 曰E 18 6D 5D $\quad 18$ 8D $5 \mathrm{~F} ~ 94$ ØCD9：$\emptyset E ~ A D ~ 6 \emptyset ~ Ø E ~ 6 D ~ 5 E ~ 日 E ~ 8 D ~ D F ~$ ดCE1： 60 ØE AD 65 GE D $\emptyset 160 \mathrm{CF}$ ดCE 9：CE 65 日E 2 2 6F GD 4C C2 91 ØCF1：ØC A9 Øן 8D 5A ØE AD 5F 19 ØCE 9：$\sigma E \quad 18$ 6D 5B 日E 8D 5F GE F5 ØD＠1：AD 60 日E 6D 5C 日E 8D $60 \quad 39$ GD09： 0 E 4C E3 GC 48 8A 29 日7 40 9D11：8D 67 日E 8A 29 F8 48 A9 9D のD19： $9085 \mathrm{FC} 98 \quad 29$ F8 18 2A 45 ØD 21：26 FC 2A 26 FC 2A 26 FC $\mathrm{gF}^{2}$ ØD 29： 85 FB A6 FC 2 AA 26 FC 2A B7 ØD 31：26 FC 65 FB 85 FB 8A $65 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset$ बD 39：FC $\quad 99 \quad 20 \quad 85$ FC $68 \quad 65$ FB C $\quad 6$ ØD 41：85 FB $68 \quad 65 \mathrm{FC} 85 \mathrm{FC} 9811$ ØD 49： $29 \quad 07 \quad 65 \mathrm{FB} 85 \mathrm{FB}$ A5 FC 8A
 ØD59：$\boxed{~ E ~ A D ~} 68$ ØE D 08 B1 FB D9 ØD61：1D F5 9D 91 FB 60 Bl FB 93 9D69：3D FD GD 91 FB 60 AE 5974 ØD71：日E AC 5A 日E A5 FD $29 \quad 9768$ ØD79：8D 67 ØE E $\emptyset$ ØØ $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 13$ C9 B 7 ØD81： $90 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ 日B A5 FB $1869 \quad 98$ A6 のD89：85 FB 90 Ø2 E6 FC C $\emptyset$ g 044 ØD 91：Fg 43 A5 FE $29 \quad 07$ AC C9 22
 ØDA1：16 E6 FC A5 FB 186939 C3 ØDA 9： $85 \mathrm{FB} 90 \quad 29$ E6 FC 4C D6 C4 ØDB1： 9 D E6 FB FØ F7 4C D6 0D 46 ดDB 9：C9 67 D $\emptyset 10$ C6 FC A5 FB 07 ØDC1：38 E9 3985 FB B 0 ØE C6 77 ØDC 9：FC 4C D6 GD A5 FB 38 E9 98 ØDD1：$\emptyset 185 \mathrm{FB} 90 \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{~A} 9 \quad \emptyset \quad \mathrm{AE} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ ØDD 9：67 ØE AD 68 ØE D Ø ØA AØ CF ØDE1： 06 B1 FB 1D F5 gD 91 FB BC ØDE 9：60 B1 FB 3D FD gD 91 FB 37 ดDF1： 60 4C 18 E5 $8040 \quad 20$ 10 06 ØDF 9： $08 \quad 04 \quad 92 \quad 01 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}$ BF DF EF 14


## BEFORE TYPING

> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Phantom LIST

Article on page 71.
HE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1988 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
RH $2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ 2 CLR\} $\{3$ SPACES $\} C O P$ YRIGHT 1988 COMPUTE！PUB INC．＂
JA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED \{2 DOWN\}"
JS $40 \mathrm{~J}=4864: \mathrm{FORB}=0$ TO511：READA ： $\mathrm{POKEJ}+\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
JF 5 －IFX＜＞6ø173THENPRINT＂ERRO R IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：ST OP
SG 60 PRINT＂SYS 4864 TO ACTIVA TE．．．＂：END
EH 70 DATA104，104，32，125，255，7 $9,78,0,169,21,162,19$
DD 80 DATA141， $0,3,142,1,3,76,2$ $22,20,134,251,173$
JP $9 \emptyset$ DATA1， $2,240,3,76,63,77,1$ $73,0,2,201,64$
JM 100 DATA $208,48,32,232,20,16$ $9,15,168,162,8,32,186$
PC 110 DATA $255,169,0,32,189,25$

BS 126 DATA198，255，32，207，255， $201,13,249,6,32,105,146$
AR 136 DATA $76,62,19,169,15,32$ ， $195,255,32,204,255,76$
MX 140 DATA $222,20,201,81,208,1$ $4,32,125,255,79,76,7 \emptyset$
RA 150 DATA $9,169,63,162,77,76$ ， $12,19,201,95,240,5$
RC 160 DATA $166,251,76,63,77,32$ $, 125,255,147,17,79,73$
BM 170 DATA $76,69,32,78,65,77,6$ 9，63，32，0，169，0
MF 180 DATA $133,208,133,251,133$ ，254，169， $0,133,244,32,1$ 25
SJ 190 DATA $255,175,157,0,169,1$ ，133，244，32，225，255，208
XS $20 \emptyset$ DATA $8,169,13,32,105,146$ ，76，222，20，32，228，255
XD 216 DATA $240,238,291,13,298$ ， $15,166,251,240,230,32,1$ 25
SH $22 \sigma$ DATA $255,13,147,17,17,0$ ， 76，222，19，201，20，208
RC 230 DATA $12,166,251,240,211$ ， 32，105，146，198，251，76，1 38
QX 240 DATA19，166，251，224，16，1 $76,197,157,0,21,32,195$
RK 250 DATA146，230，251， 76,138 ， $19,32,232,20,165,251,16$

GA 260 DATAØ，160，21，32，189， 255 $, 169,0,162,0,32,164$
RH 270 DATA $255,169,5,162,8,160$ ，5，32，186，255，32，192
FK 280 DATA $255,162,5,32,198,25$ $5,32,205,20,32,205,20$
GD 290 DATA $32,205,20,32,205,20$ ，201， $0,240,23,32,295$
KD $3 \emptyset 0$ DATA $2 \emptyset, 133,253,32,205,2$ 0，166，253，32，50，142，169
EE 310 DATA $32,32,165,146,32,22$ 5，255，2б8，3，76，214，2ø
EQ 320 ．DATA165，211，201，1，240， 2 $50,32,265,20,201,0,208$
RE 330 DATA $8,169,13,32,105,146$ ，76，8，20，166，244，208
RK 340 DATA $220,201,128,144,216$ ，76，86，26，164，75，41，127
KJ 350 DATA $32,12,86,76,36,20,2$ Ø1，254，240，47，201，206
XQ 360 DATA $240,69,176,132,75,1$ $69,68,160,23,133,37,132$
PH 370 DATA $36,160,0,202,16,15$ ， $177,36,72,230,36,268$
PH 380 DATA $2,230,37,104,16,244$ ，48，239，206，？177，36，48
PM 390 DATA $2 \emptyset 3,32,12,86,208,24$ $6,76,36,20,170,200,32$
HQ 400 DATA $207,255,240,192,132$ ，75，261，2，144，39，201，39
SS 410 DATA $176,35,105,126,170$ ， $160,9,169,76,208,194,17$ $g$
PE 420 DATA $200,32,207,255,240$ ， $166,132,75,201,2,144,13$
HR 430 DATA $201,11,176,9,105,12$ $6,170,160,201,169,70,2 \emptyset$ 8
SH 440 DATA $168,224,254,208,3,1$ 62，0，44，162，255，24，160
KF 450 DATA $0,76,125,20,96,32,2$ $67,255,166,144,240,248$
QS 460 DATAl®4，104，169，5，32，19 $5,255,32,204,255,169,8$
EG 470 DATA $133,208,141,0,2,76$ ， $55,77,32,69,168,169$
DS 480 DATA $0,133,144,169,8,32$ ， $62,227,36,144,48,1$
BJ 490 DATA $96,104,104,162,5,76$ ，63，77

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## 1541/1571 <br> Computel's Gazette <br> Dec., 1987

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# How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs 

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s Gazette publishes programs for the Com－ modore 128,64 ，Plus $/ 4$ ，and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version．Be sure to type in the correct version for your ma－ chine．All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode．Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article．This can save time and elim－ inate any questions which might arise after you begin typing．

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier：The Automatic Proofreader， and MLX，designed for entering machine language programs．

When entering a BASIC pro－ gram，be especially careful with DATA statements as they are ex－ tremely sensitive to errors．A mis－ typed number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to＂lock up＂（you＇ll have no control over the computer）．If this happens，the only recourse is to turn your computer off then on，erasing what was in memory．So be sure to save a pro－ gram before you run it．If your com－ puter crashes，you can always reload the program and look for the error．

## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control charac－ ters．To facilitate typing in any pro－ grams from the GAZETTE，use the following listing conventions．

The most common type of con－ trol characters in our listings appear as words within braces：\｛DOWN\} means to press the cursor down key；$\{5$ SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times．

To indicate that a key should be shifted（hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key）， the character is underlined．For ex－ ample，A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A．You may see strange characters on your screen，but that＇s to be expected．If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces （for example，$\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ），type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，enter eight SHIFTed A＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets， $\mathbb{Z}$ ，hold down the Commodore key（at the lower left corner of the keyboard）and press the indicated character．

Rarely，you＇ll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces．

This can be entered on the Commo－ dore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces．For example，$\{A\}$ means to press CTRL－A．

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys，often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control．This is seen in examples such as \｛LEFT\}, and \{HOME\} in the program listings．The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode．

Once you press the quote key， you＇re in quote mode．This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it．You＇ll see a reverse video charac－ ter（a graphics symbol for cursor left）．In this case，you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line．Type another quote and you＇re out of quote mode．If things really get confusing，you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN． Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it．

| When You | Press： |  | See： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \｛CLR\} | SHIFT | CLR／HOME | 兆 |
| \｛HOME\} |  | CLR／HOME | \％ |
| （UP） | SHIFT | $\dagger$ CRSR ！ |  |
| \｛DOWN \} |  | $\dagger$ CRSR ！ | 遇 |
| \｛LEFT\} | SHIFT | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ |  |
| \｛RIGHT\} |  | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ | － |
| \｛RVS\} | CTRL | 9 | 耻 |
| \｛OFF\} | CTRL | 0 |  |
| \｛BLK\} | CTRL | 1 |  |
| \｛WHT\} | CTRL | 2 | ： |
| \｛RED \} | CTRL | 3 |  |
| \｛CYN \} | CTRL | 4 |  |


| When You Read： | Press： |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ［PUR） | CTRL | 5 |
| ［GRN］ | CTRL | 6 |
| \｛BLU \} | CTRL | 7 |
| \｛YEL\} | CTRL | 8 |
| \｛ F1 \} |  | ${ }^{11}$ |
| \｛ F2 \} | SHIFT | 11 |
| \｛ F3 \} |  | 63 |
| \｛ F4 \} | SHIFT | ${ }^{6}$ |
| \｛ F5 \} |  | 6 |
| \｛ F6 \} | SHIFT | 65 |
| \｛ F7 \} |  | 77 |
| \｛ F8 \} | SHIFT | 77 |


| When You Read： | Press： |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ■ |  |
|  | SHIFT |  |
| For Commodore | 64 Only |  |
|  | COMMODORE | 1 |
| 52 | COMMODORE | 2 |
| 838 | COMMODORE | 3 |
| ［4］ | COMMODORE | 4 |
| ［ 5 ］ | COMMODORE | 5 |
| ［ 6 | COMMODORE | 6 |
| ［73 | COMMODORE | 7 |
| ［8］ | COMMODORE | 8 |

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| Okidata 180 P Pinter | S224.95 |  | SCALL |
| OKidata 120 Prinior | S119995 | Commodorat 2002 Montior |  |
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| Ster | 559.95 | 512 K Catridge, 1128 | \$179.95 |
| Super Graphix JT. | sc4.95 |  |  |
| Super Graphix Gold leontroler | ${ }_{\text {schatio }}^{\text {sch }}$ |  | scALL |
| Eppx 500XJ Joystick | \$14.95 |  |  |
| Software Specials |  |  |  |
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# The Automatic Proofreader 

Philip I. Nelson

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128, 64, Plus/4, and 16 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC".

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN. LISTing the line
substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16, do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1 , the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP- RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64, and 65526 for the Plus/4 and 16). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

1 1ø VEC= $\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(773)$ : $\mathrm{LO}=43$ : $\mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR ";:IF VEC=42364 THEN \{SPACE\}PRINT "C-64"
$3 \varnothing$ IF VEC=5ø556 THEN PRINT "VI C-2 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
40 IF VEC $=35158$ THEN GRAPHIC C LR: PRINT "PLUS/4 \& 16 "
$5 \varnothing$ IF VEC $=17165$ THEN LO $=45: \mathrm{HI}=$ 46:GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT" $128^{\prime \prime}$
$60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}($ LO $)+256 *$ PEEK $(H I))+$ $6: A D R=S A$
$7 \varnothing$ FOR $J=\varnothing$ TO 166:READ BYT:POK $E$ ADR, $B Y T: A D R=A D R+1: C H K=C H K$ +BYT: NEXT
$8 \varnothing$ IF CHK <> $2657 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS" : END
$9 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 5:READ RF, LF, HF: RS $=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS $-(256 * \mathrm{HB})$
1 1. $\mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:$ POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}$ F,LB: POKE SA HF , HB:NEXT
$11 \varnothing$ IF CHK < $>22054$ THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND \{SPACE \} CHECK FINAL LINE": EN D
120 POKE SA +149 , PEEK ( 772 ) : POKE SA +150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$
130 IF VEC= 17165 THEN POKE SA+ $14,22:$ POKE SA $+18,23:$ POKESA + 29, 224 : POKESA $+139,224$
140 PRINT CHRS (147); CHR\$ (17);" PROOFREADER ACTIVE":SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : POKE (P $\operatorname{EEK}($ LO $)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1, \varnothing: \mathrm{N}$ EW
160 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ 9,3,141,5,3
178 DATA $88,96,165,20,133,167$, $165,21,133,168,169$
$18 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 141, \varnothing, 255,162,31,18$ 1,199,157,227,3
190 DATA $2 \boxed{ }, 16,248,169,19,32$, $210,255,169,18,32$
$2 ø \varnothing$ DATA $210,255,160,0,132,180$ ,132,176,136,230,180
210 DATA $200,185, \varnothing, 2,240,46,2 \varnothing$ 1,34,2ø8,8,72
220 DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ 6,104,72,201,32,2ø8
$23 \boxminus$ DATA $7,165,176,208,3,164,2$ ø8,226,1ø4,166,18ø
240 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ $3,167,165,168,165$
250 DATA $0,133,168,202,208,239$ ,240,2ø2,165,167,69
260 DATA $168,72,41,15,168,185$, 211,3,32,210, 255
276 DATA $164,74,74,74,74,168,1$ 85,211,3,32,210
$28 \doteq$ DATA $255,162,31,189,227,3$. $149,199,262,16,248$
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ , 86,137,65,66,67
$30 \varnothing$ DATA $68,69,76,71,72,74,75$, $77,86,81,82,83,88$
310 DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$, $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ .137


# M Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128 

Ottis R. Cowper

"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter $0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{ML} X$ will catch your mistake. There is one error that

64 MLX Keypad


128 MLX Keypad

| A |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (F1) | B <br> (F3) | C <br> (F5) | D <br> (F7) |


| 7 | 8 | 9 | E <br> $(+)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | F <br> $(-)$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | E <br> N |
| T |  |  |  |
| E |  |  |  |
| 0 |  | - | R |

can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line

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## RUN

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number prompt.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press $S$ or $L$, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX ), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each yersion you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING AD. DRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1 C 01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename" 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152 , which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce Of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## Program 1: MLX For Commodore 64

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 30,950 MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 100 POKE 56,50 :CLR:DIM INS, $I, J, A, B, A S, B S, A(7), N S$
DM $110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: \mathrm{C} 6=16: \mathrm{C} 7=7: \mathrm{Z} 2=2: \mathrm{Z}$ $4=254 ; z 5=255 ; Z 6=256: z 7=$ 127
CJ $12 \varnothing \mathrm{FA}=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+26 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : BS $=$ PEEK ( 55 ) +26 *PEEK ( 56 $1 \mathrm{HS}=" 0123456789 \mathrm{ABCDEF} "$
SB $130 \mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{CHRS}(13)$ : LS $={ }^{\prime}\{\mathrm{LEFT}\} "$ $: S S="$ " $: D S=C H R S(2 \sigma): Z S=$ $\operatorname{CHRS}(\theta): T S="\{13$ RIGHT $\} "$
CQ $140 \mathrm{SD}=54272: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO SD $+23:$ POKE $1,0:$ NEXT:POKE [SPACE] SD $+24,15$ : POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT" $\{C L R\} " C H R S(142) \mathrm{CH}$ $\mathrm{RS}(8)$ : POKE $53280,15: \mathrm{POK}$ E 53281, 15
EJ 160 PRINT TS" (RED] [RVS)
$(2$ SPACES $) \& 8$ of
[2 SPACES] "SPC (28)"
( 2 SPACES ) (OFF \} (BLU) ML X II (RED) (RVS)
[2 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime} \operatorname{SPC}(28) "$
(12 SPACES $\left\{\right.$ \{BLU\} ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
FR $17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN \}
$\{3$ SPACES $\}$ COMPUTEI'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN ]"
JB 180 PRINT" (BLK) STARTING ADD

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) OR (AD>49151 AND AD<53 248) THEN GOSUB1ø8日: $\mathrm{F}=\varnothing$ : RETURN
HC 1050 GOSUBI $060:$ PRINT" $\{$ RVS \} \{SPACE]INVALID ADDRESS [DOWN\} (BLK]": F=1:RETU RN
AR 1 1ø6 POKE SD+5,31:POKE SD+6 ,208:POKE SD,240:POKE \{SPACE\}SD+1, 4 : POKE SD+ 4,33
DX 1670 FOR $S=1$ TO 100:NEXT:GO T0169б
PF 1080 POKE SD $+5,8$ :POKE SD+6, 246:POKE SD, $\varnothing$ :POKE SD + 1,90:POKE SD+4,17
AC 1090 FOR $S=1$ TO 100 iNEXT:PO KE SD $+4, \varnothing:$ POKE SD, $\varnothing$ :PO KE SD $+1, \varnothing$ :RETURN

## Program 2: MLX For Commodore 128

AE 100 TRAP 960:POKE 4627,128: DIM NLS, A(7)
XP $110 \quad \mathrm{Z2}=2: \mathrm{Z4}=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=2$ 56:Z7=127:BS=256*PEEK (4 627): $\mathrm{EA}=6528 \varnothing$

FB $120 \mathrm{BE} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13$ ):DLS=CHRS(2日):SPS=CHRS (32):LFS=CHR\$ (157)
$\operatorname{KE} 130 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(A / 256)$ : $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNLB}(A)=A-\operatorname{FNHB}(A) * 2$ 56: $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+$ 256*2EEK (A+1)
JB 140 KEY 1 , "A": KEY 3 , "B": KKEY 5 , "C": KEY 7, "D": VOL 15 :IF RGR ( $\varnothing$ ) $=5$ THEN FAST
FJ $15 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ "CHRS ( 142 ); C HRS (8):COLOR $\varnothing, 15$ : COLOR 4,15 : COLOR 6,15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB (12)" (RED)
[RVS] [2 SPACES] 89 og
(2 SPACES]"RTS;TAB(12)" (RVS) (2 SPACES) (OFF) [BLU] 128 MLX (RED) [RVS] \{2 SPACES\}"RT§;TAB (12)" \{RVS) \{13 SPACES\} (BLU)"
FE $17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\}$
(3 SPACES ) COMPUTE I'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR (2 DOWN)"
DK 180 PRINT" (BLK) STARTING ADD RESSE48"; : GOSUB 260:IF \{SPACE\}AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE $18 \sigma$
FH 190 PRINT" [BLK] 12 SPACES $\}$ EN DING ADDRESSE4 ${ }^{\circ}$; : GOSUB 260; IF AD THEN EA=AD:E LSE 190
MF 200 PRINT" (DOWN) (BLK) CLEAR [SPACE] WORKSPACE [Y/N]? E43": GETKEY AS:IF AS $\langle>"$ $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 220
OH 210 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ (BLU\} WORKIN G...": :BANK 0:FOR A=BS [SPACE]TO BS $+(E A-S A)+7$ : POKE A, $\varnothing$ :NEXT A:PRINT"D ONE"
DC $22 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB $(1 \theta) "\{D O W N\}$ (BLK) (RUS) MLX COMMAND [SPACE]MENU E4g (DOWN\}": PRINT TAB (13)" $\{$ RVS $\}$ E [OFF] NTER DATA"RTS:TAB ( 13) $"\{$ RVS $\}$ D OFFE $\}$ ISPLAY D ATA"RTS:TAB (13) "\{RVS $\}$ [OFF]OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB (13)"\{RVS\}S
\{OFE\}AVE FILE"RTS;TAB(1 3) "\{RVS $\} C\{O F F\} A T A L O G D I$ SK"RT\$;TAB(I3)"\{RVS\}Q [OFF\}UIT \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS:AOIASTR("EDLS CQ",AS):ON A GOTO 340,5 $50,64 \varnothing, 650,930,94 \sigma$ : GOSU B 950:GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT"STARTING AT";:GOS UB 260:IF ( $A D<>\varnothing$ ) OR $(A S=N$ L\$) THEN RETURN: ELSE 250 BG 260 A $\$=N L \$: I N P U T$ AS:IF LEN( $\mathrm{A} \$$ ) $=4$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
PP $27 \varnothing$ IF $A D=\varnothing$ THEN BEGIN:IF A §<>NL\$ THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ :ELSE RE TURN:BEND
MA 280 IF AD $\angle S A$ OR AD $\triangle E A$ THEN [SPACE] 360
PM 290 IF AD>511 AND AD<6528ø \{SPACE]THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 306 GOSUB 950:PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ NVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} (BLK)": AD=ø: RETURN
RD $316 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4}$ *CK +Z5*(CK>Z7): GOTO 336
DD $32 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>27)+A$
AH $33 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+25$ * (CK>25) : RETURN
QD $34 \varnothing$ PRINT BES; " (RVS) ENTER [SPACE]DATA ": GOSUB 250 :IF AS=NLS THEN 22б
JA 350 BANK $\emptyset:$ PRINT:F $=\emptyset:$ OPEN 3 , 3
BR 360 GOSUB $310:$ PRINT HEXS (AD 1+":";:IF F THEN PRINT [SPACE JLS:PRINT" $\{$ UP\} (5 RIGHT)";
QA 376 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 24 STEP $3: B S$ =SPS:FOR $J=1$ TO $2: I F$ F \{SPACE THEN $B \$=$ MIDS (LS. $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J}, 1)$
PS 380 PRINT" $\{$ RVS ]"BS+LFS;:IF [SPACE] I < 24 THEN PRINT" \{OFF\}":
RC 390 GETKEY AS:IE (AS>"/"AN D AS<":") OR(AS>"@" AND A ( $\mathrm{"G}^{\mathrm{G}}$ ) THEN $47 \varnothing$
AC 400 IF $A S="+{ }^{\prime \prime}$ THEN $A S=" E ": G$ OTO 47ø
QB 410 IF $A S="-"$ THEN $A S=" F ": G$ OTO 47ø
FB 420 IF AS=RTS AND $((I=\emptyset)$ AN D $(J=1)$ OR F) THEN PRIN T BS; $: \mathrm{J}=2$ :NEXT:I $=24$ : GOT - 480

RD 430 IF A $\overline{=}=$ " (HOME)" THEN PRI NT BS:J=2:NEXT:I=24;NEX T: F= :GOTO $36 \varnothing$
XB 440 IF (AS="\{RIGHT\}") AND $F$ THEN PRINT BS+LFS;:GOT 0478
IP 450 IF AS $<>$ LFS AND AS $<>$ DLS [SPACE\}OR ( $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)$ AND (J 1)) THEN GOSUB 95ø: GOT - 398

PS $46 \varnothing$ AS=LFS+SPS+LFS:PRINT BS +LFS;:J=2-J:IF J THEN P RINT LFS: : $1=1-3$
GB $47 \varnothing$ PRINT AS; :NEXT $J$ :PRINT [SPACE]SPS:
HA 480 NEXT I:PRINT: PRINT" $\{$ UP $\}$ (5 RIGHT $\}^{\prime \prime}$; :LS $={ }^{\prime \prime}$ $\{27$ SPACES $\}$
DP 490 FOR I=1 TO 25 STEP 3:GE T\#3, AS, BS:IF AS=SPS THE N $I=25$ : NEXT: CLOSE 3 ; GOT - $22 \sigma$
$B A \quad 500 \mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{A} S+\mathrm{B} S: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{AS}) ; \mathrm{MID} \$$ (LS,I,2) =AS:IF I<25 THE $N$ GOSUB $320: \mathrm{A}(I / 3)=\mathrm{A}: G E$ $\mathrm{T} \# 3$, AS

AR 510 NEXT I:IF A<>CK THEN GO SUB 950:PRINT:PRINT" \{RVS \} ERROR: REENTER LI NE ":F=1:GOTO 360
DX $52 \sigma$ PRINT BE $\$ \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{AD}-S A: F O$ R $I=\varnothing$ TO 7:POKE B+I,A (I ) : NEXT I
XB $53 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I F \quad \mathrm{AD}<=\mathrm{EA}$ T HEN 36ø
CA 540 CLOSE 3:PRINT"\{DOWN\}
\{BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** (BLK\}\{2 DOWN\}": GOTO 650
MC 550 PRINT BES;"\{CLR]\{DOWN\}
[RVS DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 250:IF AS=NL\$ THEN [SPACE] $22 \varnothing$
JF $56 \varnothing$ BANK Ø: PRINT" \{DOWN\} \{BLU\}PRESS: [RVS)SPACE [OFF] TO PAUSE, [RVS]RE TURN \{OPF\} TO BREAKE4 [DOWN]"
XA $57 \varnothing$ PRINT HEXS (AD) +": ";:GOS UB $310: B=B S+A D-S A$
DJ 58 ø FOR $I=B$ TO $B+7: A=P E E K$ ( $I$ ):PRINT RIGHTS(HEXS (A), 2);SPS;:GOSUB 320 :NEXT \{SPACE] I
XB 590 PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ ";RIGHT \$ (HEX \$(CK),2)
GR $600 \quad F=1: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D \geqslant E A$ TH EN PRINT"\{BLU\}** END OF DATA **": GOTO 226
EB 610 GET AS:IF AS=RTS THEN $P$ RINT BES:GOTO $22 \varnothing$
QK $62 \varnothing$ IF $A S=S P S$ THEN $F=F+1: P R$ INT BES;
XS 630 ON F GOTO $57 \varnothing, 61 \varnothing, 57 \varnothing$
RF 640 PRINT BES" ${ }^{\text {(DOWN }}$ (RVS ) L OAD DATA ": OP=1:GOTO 66 $\sigma$
BP 650 PRINT BES"\{DOWN\}\{RVS\} S AVE FILE ": $O P=\varnothing$
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ :FS=NL $\$$ :INPUT"FILENA MER48";FS:IF FS=NLS THE N 220
RF $67 \varnothing$ PRINT" [DOWN] \{BLK\} (RVS)T [OFF]APE OR (RVS]D [OFF\} ISK: E4Z";
SQ 680 GETKEY AS:IF AS= "T" THE N 850:ELSE IF AS $<>$ "D" T HEN $68 \varnothing$
SP 690 PRINT"DISK [DOWN]":IF OP THEN 760
EG 760 DOPEN 1 1, ( $F \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, P^{\prime \prime}$ ), W: IF [SPACE]DS THEN AS=DS\$:G OTO 748
JH $71 \varnothing$ BANK $\varnothing:$ POKE BS -2 ,FNLB (S A) : POKE BS $-1, \mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{SA})$ : P RINT"SAVING ";FS:PRINT
MC 720 FOR A $=\mathrm{BS}-2$ TO $\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA}$ : $\operatorname{PRINT} \geqslant 1, \operatorname{CHR}(\operatorname{PEEK}(A)): ;$ IF ST THEN AS="DISK WRI TE ERROR": GOTO 750
GC 730 NEXT A:CLOSE 1:PRINT" \{BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED [SPACE]WITHOUT ERRORS * *": GOTO 226
RA 740 IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN:CLO SE 1 :INPUT' $\{$ BLK $\}$ REPLACE EXISTING FILE [ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]$ E4 3 "; AS:IF AS="Y" THEN SCR $\mathrm{ATCH}(\mathrm{FS}):$ PRINT:GOTO 7 Øб "ELSE PRINT" ${ }^{\prime}$ (BLK $)^{\prime \prime}$ : GOTO 660: BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1 : GOSUB 950 ;PRINT " (BLK\} (RyS) ERROR DURIN G SAVE: E43" : PRINT AS:G OTO $22 \varnothing$
FD 760 DOPEN 1 1, (FS+",$P^{\prime \prime}$ ):IF DS THEN $A S=D S S: F=4:$ CLOSE [SPACE] 1:GOTO 790


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PX $77 \varnothing$ GET \# 1, AS, BS:CLOSE 1:AD= ASC (AS) $+256 * A S C(B S): I F$ \{SPACE\}AD $<>S A$ THEN $F=1$ : GOTO $79 \varnothing$
KB 780 PRINT"LOADING ";FS:PRIN $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{BLOAD}(\mathrm{FS}), \mathrm{BO}, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BS}): \mathrm{AD}$ $=S A+F N A D(174)-B S-1: F=-2$ ( $A D<E A)^{-3 *}(A D>E A)$
RQ 790 IF F THEN $8 \emptyset \emptyset:$ ELSE PRIN T" $\{$ BLU $\}$ \# LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS **":GO TO $22 \sigma$
BR 800 GOSUB 950 :PRINT " $\{$ BLK $\}$ [RVS] ERROR DURING LOAD ; $\mathrm{B4} \mathrm{Z}^{\prime \prime}: 0 \mathrm{~N}$ F GOSUB 816,8 20,83ळ,840:GOTO220
QJ 810 PRINT"INCORRECT STARTIN $G$ ADDRESS $(\%$,HEXS (AD): )" 1 RETURN
DP 820 PRINT"LOAD ENDED AT " $; H$ EXS $(A D)=R E T U R N$
BB 836 PRINT"TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS ("HEXS (EA) " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ) \% RETURN
FP 846 PRINT"DISK ERROR $n ; A S: R$ ETURN
KS 850 PRINT"TAPE":AD $=$ POINTER ( FS) : BANK 1 : $A=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D)$ : $A$ $L=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D+1): A H=P E E K(A D$ +2)
XX 860 BANK 15 ,SYS DEC ( ${ }^{\circ}$ FF68") , $\varnothing, 1$;SYS DEC ("FFBA"),1. 1, $1: S Y S$ DEC ("EFBD"), A, A L, AH:SYS DEC ("FF9®"), 12 8:IF OP THEN $89 \emptyset$
FG 870 PRINT: $A=S A: B=E A+1: G O S U B$ 920:SYS DEC("E919"),3; PRINT"SAVING " : ES
$\mathrm{AB} 880 \quad \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}$ UB 926 :SYS DEC("EA18"): PRINT" (DOWN) (BLU) \& \# TAP

E SAVE COMPLETED **":GO TO 220
CP $89 \varnothing$ SYS DEC ("E99A") :PRINT: I F PEEK $(2816)=5$ THEN GOS UB $950:$ PRINT [DOWN] (BLK) (RYS) FILE NOT FOU ND ":GOTO 220
GQ 900 PRIND"LOADING ... [DOWN] ":AD=FNAD (2817):IF AD<> SA THEN F $=1$ :GOTO 800 : EL $S E \quad A D=F N A D(2819)-1: F=-2$ * $(A D<E A)-3 * \quad(A D>E A)$

JD $916 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}$ : $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}$ UB 926 : SYS DEC ("E9FB") IF $S T>$ THEN $8 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE 7 $9 \varnothing$
XB 926 POKE193, FNLB $($ A $)$ :POKE194 ,FNHB (A) $;$ POKE 174 ,FNLB ( B) : $\operatorname{POKE} 175, \operatorname{FNHB}(\mathrm{~B}): \mathrm{RET}$ URN
CP 930 CATALOG : PRINT" \{DOWN\} [BLU] ** PRESS ANY KEY F OR MENU **" : GETKEY AS:G OTO 220
MM 940 PRINT BES" \{RYS] QUIT R49"; RTS; "ARE YOU SURE [SPACE] $[Y / N] 2 ": G E T K E Y / A$ $\$: I F / A S \ll>\%$ THEN $22 \sigma: \mathrm{B}$ LSE PRINT" $\{$ CLR $]$ " : BANK 1 5; BND
JE 956 SOUND $1,500,10:$ RETURN
AF 960 IF $\mathrm{ER}=14 \mathrm{AND} \mathrm{EL}=266 \mathrm{THE}$ A RESUME $3 \varnothing 0$
MK 970 IF $E R=14$ AND $E L=50 \varnothing$ THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF ER= 4 AND EL $=780$ THEN $E=4: A S=D S S$ : RESUME 800
DQ $99 \varnothing$ IF ER $=3 \varnothing$ THEN RESUME : EL SE PRINT ERRS (ER), 4 ERR OR IN LINE"; EL

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